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Robbins, Rozbury.

those made by Mr. ROBBINS, M. D.

Dr. Green, Boston. be fitted with Truss James F. Foster, and ive them a good art GREENE, M.D. 18, April 27, 1847

V. C. SMITH. TICE. auan, the fact is no ano, more than any ses of the teeth and

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that they are now leasts. C. F. HO-H. BRYDEN. its branches, will HOVEY, Wil-hove, they inet, where they it ome assortment icit a continuance it the public. HANDLER, EENLEAF, & Greenleaf.)

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PANYERTISERERTS making less than one square three times for 75 cts., one square for \$1 00 untial Committee .- PRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS LUBISG, EDNUND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, This committee is responsifor the financial economy of the paper.]

WY. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI .-- NO. 47.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION for 12 correspondence of the New York Evangelist.

LETTER FROM DR. COX. London, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1846.

Temperance Convention has just testings and deliberations, and has, in the parties of the parties

The r sults will be communicated in due and I care not now to report farther than to The clergy, the ministers of religion, here, of all nominations, in England, Scotland, Wales and

neminations, in Edgland, Scottand, Water and sland, are, as a rule, behind the age,—draggers seed of leaders in this grand national retorm. Last night we had a grand popular meeting there do you think? In the Theatre, Convent The stage was well prepared as a regi-m, the pit was filled to its utmost capaci-at hoxes—three tiers of them—were well ed, and the two galleries were literally

There were many speakers. Among the first in er, was our venerable friend, now in his sevenyear, the Rev. Dr. Breecher. He was bailed alone princeps in the army of temperance pler signs princeps in the army of temperance, he well sustained his character. There he did green old nize, fut and flourishing, bringing of full as a tree of righteousness, planted by the end soutes; and if wine instead of water had of sesters; and it will be because this beverage, he would probably now have in his grave. Other speakers followed from ent parts of the world. They all advocated e cause, showed a glorious unity of thoughing, and the effect was constantly raised oral scene was superb and glorious-when brick Douglass, the colored abolition agitator elerick Douglass, the colored attolition agriator of ultraist, came to the platform, and so spake acade, as to ruin the influence, almost, of all that reded! He lugged in anti-slavery or abolition, deals prompted to it by some of the politic ones, can use him to do what they would not themetes alventure to do in person. He is supposed have been well paid far the abomination.

What a perversion, an abuse, an iniquity against law of reciprocal righteousness, to call thouher, and get them, some certain ones mis together, and get them, some certain ones seem conspicuous and devoted for one sole and and object, and then, all at once, with obliquity, es an avalanche on them for some imputed evil monstrosity, for which, whatever be the wound he injury inflicted, they were both too fatigued burried with surprise, and too straitened for be to be properly prepared. I say it is a trick of ranness! It is abominable!

On this occasion, Mr. Douglass allowed himself On this occasion, Mr. Douglass allowed himself of denonice America and all its temperance socious together, as a grinding community of the emperance of his people; said evil, with no alloy of good, sacerning the whole of us; was perfectly indisminate in his severities, talked of the American is legates, and to them, as if he had been our choolmaster, and we his docile and devoted purchaself. oils; and launched his revengeful missiles at our country, without one palliative, and as it not a stian or a true anti-slavery man lived in the constant or a true ann-stavery man need in the whole of the United States. The fact is, the man has been petted, and flattered, and used, and paid by certain abolitionists not unknown to us, of the ce plas ultra stamp, till he forgets himself; and though he may gratify his own impulses and those of old Adam in others, yet sure I am that all this is just the way to ruin his influence, to defeat his system of the description of the second of the se object, and to do mischief, not good, to the se he professes to love. With the sing acter I abhor, and whom I will not name, and within him, all the delegates from our country together wounded and indignant. No won I write freely. It was not done in a cor-was inspired, I believe, from beneath, and from above. It was adapted to re-kindle on sides of the Atlantic, the fiames of national exon and war. And this is the game which Mr. Frederick Douglass and his silly patrons are slaving in England, and in Scutland, and wherever they can find 'some mischeif still for idle hands to I came here his sympathising friend-I am no more, as I more know him.

Estracts from ' Observations in the West and South.' From Cincinnati I went into Kentucky, 'that land of slavery, cruelty and chains.' I determined to learn the condition of the slaves and the senti-ments of their masters, if I could escape those argus-eyed masters, their police and their pistols. I was immediately recognized as a Yankee and an as immediately recognized as a familiar abbitionist; but upon a short acquaintance with me, when I told them I appeared among them not is an usher, nor to steal their servants, nor interfer in their domestic arrangements, but to gratify a curiosity as to the true condition of their slaves, ery facility was immediately given me, their dered and accepted, and I examined with more than ordinary care. I found the slaves well fed and well clad, and not worked near so hard as are the sons of our New England Farmers. I found in cities and in villages many interesting Sabbath schools. I found among the Planters many warm Caristian hearts, and I could converse as freely on the evils of slavery in Kentucky as in New Eng-land. I mingled with them at the prayer room, and around the family altar. Heaven bless them! they are a noble race. I did not visit Lexington, et I should not hesitate to go there, more than to Windsor, and speak. Yet the people of this noble Windsor, and speak. Yet the people of this noble Sate, as also those of Tennessee, are a passionate and an impulsive people, and had I appeared before them belaboring them for their injustice, cruelty and oppression, and attempted to steal their notions, I should have fared as have other misguided men who have visited them. I was at Louisville, and was present when the report was made preparatory to the Methodist Conference, and found humberless specimens of liberality for the religious instruction of their slaves, from Southern States, by and all praise—unsurpassed in the free States, by and all praise—unsurpassed in the free States.

beyond all praise—unsurpassed in the free States.

I found a deep feeling in Kentucky against sla-Hond a deep feeling in Kentucky against slavery, but how the ernancipation was to be brought alout, was the difficult point, without injustice to either party. They did not want to take and sell them to the Texans—that would be cruel, and they could not and would not permit them to remain in the State, if emancipated. Vermont or any other free State would come to the same conclusion, if they knew more of them. Look at the condition of the free blacks, the capacity companion of the free blacks. hey knew more of them. Look at the condition of the free blacks, the runaway, emancipated slaves in the rich State of Ohio—their food and raiment, in suckness and in health, and compare it with the slave in Kentucky, and that odious, unpopular word, 'Colonization,' will ring in your ears, as the only practicable, humane remedy for the cure of statery.

We have done our brethren of the West and South injustice. Thus have the spirit of Christ in

we have done our brethren of the West and South injustice. They have the spirit of Christ in their bason. I have sat with them in heavenly places in Christ, at the communion table, in the social praying circle, and around the family altar. I love them, and should rejoice to spend my life with them. Would that Heaven would send me some way to austain myself among them, that I might de them good. might do them good.

Yours, respectfully, CHARLES ROBBINS. LIER VILLAGE, N. H., August 1st.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1846.

SELECTIONS.

TO REVIEW THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE EVAN-SELICAL ALLIANCE IN REPERENCE TO AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Abridged from the Great Western (Eng.) Local Chronicle.

dred of my countrymen assembled the other day in Freemasons'-hall were in their hearts friends of freedom (hear); and, sir, I as honestly believe that the vast majority of that Alliance held the same views as I shall express to-night. Whatever they have said or done upon the question of slavery will seriously affect, for good or for evil, the cause of the slave. The question, then, is, what have they done? Now, sir, I will occupy your time this evening by a review of the proceedings of that the whole which had been done on that subject should be rescanded, and was rescinded acordingly, having been stated, Mr. Thompson said—Here I wish to make one observation; and I do

BRISTOL GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. back the slaves dead or alive. It is the master who says all this, and who yet says, through the lips of Dr. Cox. of New-York, The laws will not let me emancipate my slaves.

Abridged from the Great Western (Eng.) Local Chronicle.

On Wednesday evening last a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Bristol was held at the Public Rooms, Broadmead, for the purpose of reviewing the conduct of the Evangelical Alliance, in reference to American slavery. Josiah Hunt, Esq., was called to the chair.

The Charman, in explaining the objects of the speakers in the view they took, he would pledge himself they should obtain an impartial hearing (cheers). The Chairman concluded by calling upon Mr. Groode Thomeson, who, on ri-ing, was received with loud applause, and proceeded to address the meeting as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have to claim a more than ordinary measure of indulgence stars and proceeded to slaveholding proposities and practices. Whilst claim a more than ordinary measure of indulgence to-night; first, on the ground of bodily weakness, occasioned by previous excessive exertions; and, next, in the ground that the question I am here to discuss is one which imposes upon me a most delicate, difficult, and responsible task. Sir, I agree with you, that if under any circimstances our deliberations should be characterised by calmoss and candor, they are those under which we are assembled to-night. I agree with you, Sir, that it is our duty to invite the fullest investigation into the principles we advocate and the sentiments which it shall advance; and I carnestly conjure any persons who are present, who differ from me on this occasion, to take this platform to-night, and with the utmost rigor to serutinise the opinions which I shall advance in the course of my address. Sir, I am no enemy of the Evangelical Alliance, I have no reason to be the foe of that body. Sixteen years have I travelled through the longth and breadth of these islands, and during that period have become acquainted with hundreds of gentlemen who were members of the late Conference. I admit their piety: I know their private worth, their moral excellence, and their benevolence (hear). I know their fervent zeal in almost every gool cause. I will not to-night presume to judge with too great severity their morites. I will only look at their acts; and only look at those acts as they stand related to the cause of human freedom throughout the world (hear). I do not charge the members of that Alliance with going up to London for the purpose of sustaining American surver. I honestly believe that ninety-nineout of every hundred or my countrymen assembled the order day in Freemasous'-hall were in their hearts friends of freedom (hear); and, sir, I as honestly believe that aim a more than ordinary measure of indulgence slaveholding propensities and practices. Whilst bright; first, on the ground of bodily weakness, there, he libelled Frederick Douglass, who has re-

With a company of the company of the

the Alliance, and then craving from their proceeded and reference to slavery, was a virtual sanction of the conduct of those who, while professing to Mr. Douglass said he had to mention, in regard

moved a resolution condemnatory of the prodeed-ings of the Evangolical Alliance upon the subject of slavery, having himself formerly been a mem-ber of that body. The conviction on his mind was, that the Alliance had compromised their true position. It had lost the finest opportunity which, in stion. It had took the mest opportunity which, in all probability, would ever occur, to deal a death-blow to the system of slavery in its strong hold. He (Mr. Thorely) could not, after its recent pro-ceedings, longer remain a member of the Evangel-ical Allance, from which he had seceded solely on account of its conduct in respect to slavery. If they only admitted the applogetic circumstaness conliance, he could produce a world full of sin, which sin having the sanction of human governments, would prevent there being a single sinner in con-

C. H. Greenly, Esq., a member of the Wesleyan xion, seconded the resolution, which was car-

R. Norrais, E. (Secretary of the Bristol Branch of the Anti-Slavery League,) having read extracts from Mr. Guccison's works, showing his warm approbation of the doctrines of Christianity, thanks were voted to George Thompson, and to the Chair-

neighbor.' I invite you to be present, and pledge myself you shall be heard in reply. I beg you to understand, that I shall confine myself strictly to the speech you are reported to have delivered. I am, &c., George Thompson.' (Loud cheers.] In the meant time I pronounce the passage I have read a malicious and unfounded libd. Let me also mention, with deep regret, the appearance of a short article in the Christian Witness, in which Mr. Garrison is charged with being inimed to Christianity, on the authority of a resolution passed at New-York by the American Anti-Slavery Society, while Mr. Garrison vays in the chair, Now, Sir, I beg to any that, instead of the whole of that resolution bung given, the latter half clearly porses, that it was a spurious and slaveholding religion, and not the blessed religion of the Savior of the world, that the resolution condemned [toud cheers.] I will not for a moment snaped three clitor of the Christian Witness of having gerioled the resolution. I will rather suppose that 'sam, engany hath done this,' and that D.C. impbell, whom I have regardles as the soul of truth and houre, has been hasely imposed upon [cheers.] I will hareafter quote the resolution, which I unfortunately left in the hands of a friend last night, to embedy in a reply to the article. [Mr. Thompson sat down amidst long-continued applause.]

Mr. T. E. Tranzsar, minister, proposed a resolution to the effect that slavery was sim—a series of sinful acts a perpetrated by individuals, each of wonding the release of such colored British ance, after hiving passed a resolution that them are the first own, and rejecting an amend an at excluding slaveholders from the Alizance, and then earling from their proceedings all reference to slavery, was a virtual sunction of the Alizance, and then earling from their proceedings all reference to slavery, was a virtual sunction of the activation of the condition of the condition of the color of their skin. He are the proceedings all reference to slavery was a virtual sunction of the

of the conduct of those who, while professing to be followers of the Redsemer, make merchandize to the Free Church, that the deputation sent out to of the bodies and souls of their fellow man. Mr. Thoreaby then proceeded to say—

That it was not without some regret that he stard churches of America; but they paid no head to the churches of America; but they paid no head to the met, on their arrival in New York, with remonstrances not to connect themselves with the slave churches jof America; but they paid no heed to the remonstrances. On the contrary, they held out their hands to the man-stealers, and gladly took the gold wrang from the blood and sinews of the slave to build their churches. He would, therefore, have the people of E linburgh to revive the old musical cry of 'so id back the money,' because, he said, the Free Church could be regarded as nothing else than a brotherhood of thieves, so long as they retained that money in their coffers. He trusted that the Anti-Slavery Society of Scotland would never let that church rest until she had sont back the stolen money that was in her coffers. olen money that was in her coffers.

The Rev. Mc. Kirk, seconded by the Rev. Mr.

Robertson, (Independent,) then moved three resolution, the first of which deprecated the conduct of the Free Church for holding communion with the slave churches of America, and for retaining in its slave churches of Am srica, and for retaining in its treasury the 'price of pollution and blood,' obtained from that country. The second resolution condemned the cowardly subserviency of the Evangelical Alliance to the pro-slavery delegates of America; and the third resolution expressed a grateful sense of the exertions which Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and others had made for the extinction of the accursed system of slaver). These resolutions, on being put to the meeting, were unanimously agreed

IT All men are born free and equal-with co ain natural, essential and unalienable rights-as which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happ

Three millions of the American people are it chains and alavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub ican, (! !) Democratic, (! ! !) America every year. Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

I Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men tealers-a race of monsters unparalelled in their as sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United Sta a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDE S!

J. BROWN VERRINTON, PRINTER

WHOLE NO. 828.

From the London Inquirer,

THE ALLIANCE AND SLAVERY.

THE ALLIANCE AND SLAVERY.

At a large meeting held last week at Norwich, for the purpose of explaining the principles and objects of the Evangelical Alliance, the Rev. M. M. Clarke, from the United States, described as a man of color, had the audacity to stand forward and defend the course the Conference had taken in rescinding a resolution respecting the exclusion of slave-owners from the Alliance. He states, that in the district in America which he came from, there were 1,000 slave-owners, holding 7,000 slaves, and that a large number of these owners had belonged to various Christian Societies; and he considered it would be harsh and injufficious for the Alliance to unchristianize those slaveholders, especially as, by the law of the States, they could not emancipate their slaves. The rev. gentleman was proceeding to argue that a slaveholder might continue at the same time to retain his title and claim to the privileges of a Christian, when he was interrupted by manifestations of disapprobation, and a voice exclaimed, 'No apology for slavery.' The Chairman then called the speaker to order, who, after apologising, proceeded. After some further observations in delenge of the Alliance, he concluded by expressing his ardent approbration of its principles, and his determination to adhere to it while it existed.

The Rev. W. Brock Rentist minister were additional control of the same time to the construction of the willow the resisted.

The Rev. W. Brock, Baptist minister, rose, and sked permission to put some questions to the last

speaker.

The Chairman said he had some doubts whether he ought not to have stopped the digression on the subject of slavery. As, however, they came there for information, and not for discussion, he did not

consider it proper for any questions to be put.

Mr. Brock said he would bow to the decision of the Chairman, but he would take an early opportunity of setting the people of Norwich right on the

inity of artting the people of Norwich right on the subject of slavery.

Accordingly, he has addressed a letter to the editor of the Patriot, in which he says:—'Mr. Clarke again and again declared that he had pledged himself to his countrymen to go everywhere in this country, and justify all which has been done, and all which has been left undone, by the Alliance, on the subject. He reiterated, with most offensive repetition, that he had given such a pledge to his colleagues, especially to Dr. Cox, of New York, and that, come what may come, he will redeem his pledge.

against this man, and his pledge, and his colleagues ton. There is evidently a conspiracy on the part of these Americans to put down, through the medium of the Evangelical Alliance, the opposition dium of the Evangelical Alliance, the opposition to their slave system which prevails in this land. Mr. Clarke is remaining in England, to re-enact the same shamaful part which he dared to enact here yesterday. I do trust, however, that the Christian people of this country will resent the man's audac-ity; and that, forewarned of his intentions, they will do their best to prevent their being carried

We trust that this warning will prevent Mr. Clarke from being allowed to address meetings of Christians in this country.

From the Advent Herald.

MR. HIMES AND THE ALLIANCE.

Mr. Himes of Boston, being the only American that voted against the reception of slaveholders into the Alliance, has written a letter to the [London] be alone in entertaining the principles which he him to take such ground. He quotes from a letter of Rev. Dr. Cox to the Rev. Dr. Allen, of Middlebury, of Feb. 10th, 1836, in which is the following:

'I hesitate not to say, that other things being equal, a slaver of any description ought to be ex-cluded from the church; and by consequence, the members of the church individually ought to with draw communion from slaveholders and slave-deal-ers universally.

'Mr. Himes also quotes from a speech of Rev. Mr. Kirk's, before the Amirican Union for the relief and improvement of the colored race, in May, 1835, in which Mr. K. asserts, 1st, that slaveholding is a sin; and 2d, that everything sinful can be abandoned in a moment.—N. Y. Ecangelist.

The following is the letter of Mr. Himes in the Patriot, referred to above:
AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLI-

Patriot,' referred to above:

AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLI-ANCE.

Sir,—I perceive by your report of the Evangelical Alliance, in the 'Patriot' of the 3d inst., that I am singled out from the American delegation as one holding ultra sentiments on the subject of American slavery. Now, Sir, I wish to inform you, I was not alone in my views; four or five delegates were with me in sentiment and action.

Having been called out by one who stands high both in this country and America, (Dr. S. H. Cox,) and being a stranger here, without a public reputation for my defence, I can only make an appeal to the British public for the correctness of my views, and the consistency of my conduct.

I hold the sentiment, that slaveholding is a sin under all circumstances. In this, it is said that I differ from the American delegation, who make exceptions to this rule. I hold, that no slaveholder should be eligible to membership in the Alliance; they hold that there are some good slaveholders, who are proper persons for membership. For taking this positiou, I have been associated with Mr. Garrison, of the U. S., who is well known both here and there as the steadfast friend of the colored man and slave throughout the world. I do not complain of the association. I agree with Mr. Garrison on the singlulness of slaveholding, and the duty of immediate emancipation. But I wish to add, that there are others with whose published testimony on this subject I also agree. I will present only two cases at this time.

The first is Rev, S. H. Cox, D. D., of New-York. I quote from his letter to the Rev. Jonathan Allen, D. D., Middlebury, Vermont, United States, dated Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1836, and published in a work edited by the Rev. Dr. Price, of London. He

owns of a slave, not even my honored the system, lends it the awful sanction of his practice, his influence and his name; and is like a temperate drinker, (as it respects another grand moral interest of reform) a mighty obstacle to the ascendancy of correct sentiment and correct action in the community.

dancy of correct sentiment and correct action in the community.

Again: 'As to the principle, as related to the moral code of God, I besitate not a moment to say, that, other things being equal, a slaver of any description ought to be excluded from the communion of the church; and individually ought to withdraw communion from slaveholders and slave dealers universally. Whatever in the system, or in our support of it, is morally wrong, is no small criminality. It is piacular rather than venial. It is the moral annihilation und perdition of our fellow-creatures, each one of them a brother of the species, an immortal, and man, in body, soul and spirit.'

spirit.'
Again, he says: 'In reference to the speculative slavers, or the pro-slavery advocates, in Church and State, especially among us here at the North, I think, on the principle that light graduates guilt, our courch-discipline must probably begin with them. We must not be partakers of other men's

"Who bought a slave that he might work out his freedom. This slave, Ambroso, was afterwards sold to pay his master's dobts!

WHOI

but rather reprove them. Now, our old maxim is a sound oue.— The partaker is as bad as the thick!

Thus wrote Dr. Cox, in 1836. And it was for this kind of anti-slavery that he was 'mobbed,' and suffered much from the abetters of the system, Borth and south. I sympathized with him at the time, both in his views and in his peraccitions; and have maintained, in the 'Evangelical Alliance,' in its recent sessions, no other views. I believe they are correct, and have, and must adhere to them, come what will, or cost what it may, at home or abroad. nd case I shell notice is that of the Rev.

The second case I shall house it that or use from his speech delivered before the 'American Union for the relief and improvement of the colored race; held in Boston, Mass., May, 1835, '(Boston 'Speech and June 20, 1835, '(Boston 'Speech and June tator,' Saturday, May 30, 1835.)

Mr. Kirk said: There are multitudes who are interested in the subject of slavery, and are waiting and inquiring what they ought to do. I. Mr. President, was a long time in that situation, but have now thrown my influence into the Anti-Slavery ranks, and am an Abolitionist. I will tell you what I mean by abolition. It embraces the doc-

1. That slaveholding is sin. 2. That everything that is sinful can be aban-

oned in a moment.

Every moral evil can be abolished. You point Every moral evil can be abolished. me to anything in slavery that cannot be immediately done away, and I will show you something that is not sinful. But everything about slavery that is sinful can be immediately ceased from.—
There can be no 'can't' about sin.

'Although all my sympathics, my whole heart is with the abolitionsts, yet I will approve what is good in the Union, and in the Colonization cause; but whatever is consurable, I will freely expose and reprove. When I speak to the southern slaveand reprove. When I speak to the south holder, I will speak the 'truth in love.'

These were the sentiments of Mr. Kirk in 1835.

I sympathized with them then, and, if possible, more fully sympathize with them how. There advocated no sentiments more ultra than these, and yet, Mr. Editor, it is said that I stand alone, and am regarded as an ultra-fanatical abolitionist, a disturb-er of the peace and harmony of the Evangelical Alliance

It would not become me, as a comparatively young man, and slone in the midst of so many venerable, learned, influential men from America, to say anything as to the wisdom or righteousness of their recent course. It is not for me to judge or reproach them; but I have the right to differ from them—give my reasons for the difference, and with the ability and grace that God has given me,

with the ability and grace that God has given me, to defend my course, and to act consistently with my principles, though no man stand with me.

I supported the resolution to reject slaveholders from membership in the Alliance, as the only true principle of action towards slaveholders. I voted against the resolution which shut out slaveholders, who are so by their own fault, as a miserable crass, who are so by their own fault, as a miserable convenience of vitaging which if certified out. compromise of principle, which if carried out, would be the strongest bulwark of the slave system. I voted for the question to be dropped altogether, because the Alliance, in my opinion, was not prepared now to unite on the right principle.

The question, however, will not rest. It cannot.
If the leaders of the people, civil and ecclesiastical, do not take right ground on this question, and act in good earnest for the suffering, down-trodden, manacied slave, the people will.

In conclusion, I will only add, that, on the subject of communicity with also hydrolders, I fully agree.

ject of communion with slaveholders, I fully agree with the published sentiments of Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Wardlaw and the Rev. J. A. James, together with the great body of British abolitionists.

Finally, may I be permitted to entreat the people

of England, on whose soil a slave cannot be to continue their faithful remonstrance with us, for the peaceful abolition of slavery in the United States, and not be turned aside from this duty by any considerations,—flatter us not in our sins. J. V. HIMES.

London, Sept. 4, 1846.

GERRIT SMITH TO STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS. PETERBORO', October 23, 1846. Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, Mass.:

Dean Sin,—This day's mail brings me the
Speech, which you delivered at the Meeting recent-

ly assembled at Faneuil Hall to consider the or rage of kidnapping a man in the streets of Bost

I am not insensible to the ability, eloquence, beauty, of this Speech:—and yet it fails of pleasing me. The Meeting, after I saw its precedings, was no longer an object of my pleasant contemplations. Indeed, Massachusetts herself has ceased to be such a chieft There was my beau ideal. Her wisdom, integrity, bravery—in short, her whole history, from her bud in the Mayflower to the blosns and fruits, with which a ripe civilization had adorned and enriched her-made her the object of my warm and unmeasured admiration. But, a nge has come over her. Alas, how great and

glory in her base devotion to Mammon and Party.

When, in the year 1835, one of her sons—that one, to whom she, not to say this whole nation, owes more than to any other person, was, for his honest, just, and fearless assaults on slavery, driven by infuriate thousands through the streets olis, with a halter round his neck. Massachu setts looking on, applauding. So far was she from disclaiming the mob, that she boasted, that her gentlemen of property and standing' composed it. choose for her governor the man, who promptly re-warded her for this choice by his official recommendation to treat abolitionists as criminals.

Massachusetts was not, however, lost to

It was not in vain, that the finger of scorn was pointed at her for this mob and for other demonstrations of her pro-slavery. For very decency's sake, she be gan to adjust her dress, and put on better appearances. Indeed, auti-slavery sentiment became the order of the day with her: and, from her chief tesman down to her lowest demagogue, all tried ir skill in uttering big words against slavery, t the hollowest sentiment and the merest prating constituted the whole warp and woof of this pre-tended and unsubstantial opposition to slavery, Massachusetts still remained the slave of Party and She would still vote for slaveholders rather than break up the national parties to which she was wedded. She would still make every conon to the slave power to induce it to spare

A fine occasion was afforded Massachesetts. A fine occasion was anorued Massacheretts, a few years ago, to talk her anti-slavery words, and display her anti-slavery sentiment; and right well did she improve it. I refer to the casting of the fugitive slave George Latimer into one of her juils. Instantly did she show anti-slavery colors. She was anti-shavery all over, and to the very core also, as a stranger to her ways would have thought. But, beneath all her manifestations of generous regard for the oppressed, she continued to be none the less bound up in avarico—none the less servile to the South. The first opportunity she had to do so, she again toted for slaveholders.

Then came the project to annex Texas. The slaveholders demanded more territory to soak with slaveholders demanded more territory to soak with the sweat and tears and blood of the poor African. This was another occasion for Massuchusetts to

make another anti-slavery bluster. Shown and then roted for Clay—for the ver had done unspeakably more than any and then roted for Clay-ior to ver had done unspeakably more than any other man to extend and perpetuate the dominion of American slavery. As a specimen of her heartlessness, in this instance of her auti-slavery parade, her present Wing Governer, who was ar nost and loudest to condemn this scheme unnexation, is now calling, in the name of patriot-ism, on his fellow-citzens to consummate it, by murdering the unoffending Mexicans.

Next came the expulsion of her Commissioner from Charleston and New Orleans. Again, she blustered, for a moment. She denounced slavery and the South. She bossted of herself, as if she still were what she had been —as if 'modern de-generacy had not reached her'. But the sequel proved her hypocrisy and baseness. After a little time she quietly pocketed the insult, and was as

ready as ever, to vote for slaveholders.

I will refer to but one more of the many opportunity tunities, which Massachusetts has had to prove herself worthy of her former history. It is that, which called out your present speech. This was complatically an opportunity for Massachusetts to show herself to be an anti-slavery State. But she had not a heart to improve it. Her own citizens, in the year streets of her my gloried-in City find in the very streets of her own gloried-in City, had chased down a man, and bound him, and plunged him into the pit of perpetual slavery. The voice of such a deed, sufficient to rend her rocks, and

move her mountains, could not startle the dead roul of her people. They are the fast-bound slaves of Mammon and Party. True, a very great Meeting was gathered in Fancuil Hall. Eloqueut speeches were made; and a committee of vigilance was appointed. But nothing was done to redeem herself from her degenerary; nothing to recal to her loathsome carcass the great and glorious spirit, which had departed from it; nothing was done for the slave. When the year 1848 shull come round, Massachusetts, if still impenient, will be as ready

bow theirs. No—if Caps, Hannum and his employers should steal a man every remaining day of their liver, they could not do as much to sanction and perpetuate the crime of man-stealing, as the honored and influential Stephen C. Phillips has done by laboring to elect to the highest civil office the very man-stealer, who has contributed far more than any other living person to make man-stealing reputable, and to widen the theatre of its horrors. Alas, what a pity to lose such an accession for this second writ of habetar corpus was served.

than any other twing person to reputable, and to widen the theatre of its horrors.

Alas, what a pity to lose such an occasion for good, as was afforded by this instance of kidnapping! That was the occasion for you and other distinguished voters for slaveholders to employ the power of your own repentance in bringing other pro-slavery voters to repentance. That was the occasion for your eyes to stream with contrite sorrow, and your lips to exclaim: 'We have sinned we have sinned against God and the slave:—we have not songht to have civil government look after the poor and weak and oppressed and crushed:—but we have perverted and degraded it from this high and holy and Heaven-intended use, to the low purposes of money-making and to the furtherance of the selfish schemes of ambition:—we have not on the same. It was contended by the two latter than the boy was in his custody, for they were not willing at once to acknowledge the outrage upon the rights of a citizen which had been perpetrated that the boy was in his custody, for they were not willing at once to acknowledge the outrage upon the rights of a citizen which had been perpetrated that the boy was in his custody, for they were not willing at once to acknowledge the outrage upon the rights of a citizen which had been perpetrated that the boy was in his custody, for they were not willing at once to acknowledge the outrage upon the rights of a citizen which had been perpetrated that the boy was in his custody, for they were not willing at once to acknowledge the outrage upon the rights of a your disease and theirs is one which can be cared by no medicine short of the medicine of repen-tance. I am not unaware that this is a most offen-

HOLDERS, NOR FOR THOSE WHO ARE IN POLITICAL INSIDE for their client, they at the same time proved that they felt an interest in the cause which did them honor as men. And we trust that we do not gainst the walls of American slavery, as was the cry of Willatin Ruilds against the walls of British was savery. You and Charles Summer, (I know and love him,) and Charles Francis Adams and John G. Palfrey are the men to utter this cry. Go, without delay, over the whole length and breadth of your State, pouring these talismanic words who shall flock to hear you; and Massachusetts will, even at the approaching election, reject all her pro-HOLDERS, NOR FOR THOSE WHO ARE IN POLITICAL J

who (risum teneatis?) contends, that a person, who steals hundreds of men, is fit to be President of the United States! It is Indicrous, beyond all parallel, that he, who would crown with the highest honors the very prince of kidnappers, should with a grave face, hold up to the public abhorrence the poor man, who has only just begun to try his hand in the sum of one Thousand Dollars! A red towards affected! If you shall not be utterly insensible to the claims of consistency, who, when you shall have Henry Clay to dine with you, will you allow to be better entitled than this same Capt Hannum and his employers to seats at your table? Cease, my dear Sir, from your outrages on consistency. You glory in Mr. Clay. How can you then despise and reproach those, who, with however much of the awkwardness of beginners, are, nevertheless doing their best to stan forward in the affected! If you shall not be utterly insensible to the claims of consistency, who, when you shall however, was made by Mr. Blunt on the part

much of the awkwardness of beginners, are, nevertheless, doing their hest to step forward in the tracks of their 'illustrious predecessor?'

It would be very absurd—would it not?—for you to denounce the stealing of a single sheep, at the same time, that you are counting as worthy of all honor the man, who steals a whole flock of sheep. But, I put it to your candor, whether it be a whit more absurd than is your deep loathing and unutterable contempt of Capt Hannum and his employers for a crince, which, though incessantly repeated and infinitely aggravated in the case of Mr. Clay, does not disqualify him, in your esteem, to be the chief ruler of this nation—to be, what the civil ruler is required to be—'the minister of God.'

dent, could have been secured, it was thought best of course to accept this proposition, as the freedom of the boy, and not the punishment of his persecutors, was the object aimed at. Accordingly, an order was in a few moments given for his release, and George Kirk became by Law A Freedom of the boy, and not the punishment of his persecutors, was the object aimed at. Accordingly, an order was in a few moments given for his release, and dent, could have been secured, it was thought best of course to accept this proposition, as the freedom of the boy, and not the punishment of his persecutors, was the object aimed at. Accordingly, an order was in a few moments given for his release, and when he appeared at the Tombs, expecting his release, and when he appeared at the Tombs, expecting his release, and when he appeared at the Tombs, expecting his release, and when he appeared at the Tombs, expecting his release, and when he appeared at the Tombs, expecting his release, and when he appeared at the Tombs, expecting his release, and when he appeared at the Tombs, expecting his release, and when he appeared at the Tombs, expecting his release, and when he appeared at the Tombs, expecting his release, and when he appeared at the Tombs, expecting his release, and when he appeared at the Tombs, expecti

saviors of your country.

Very respectfully, yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

Dirketly after the vote, Mr. W. of South Carolina came to Mr. G. of New-York, and began to talk about a dissolution of the Union. By the by, this cry of a dissolution of the Union, by the South, has long ceased to be even a respectable bugbear. In reply, Mr. G. said—I am now discharging the duties of the first office I ever held; and I shall endeavor to discharge them conscientiously—at least to be as honest as the times will permit—whatever may be the consequences. Now, I do not profess to be a very sharp-sighted man, but I can see some things: and from what I have seen here and elsewhere, I liave come to the conclusion that the Union is of a d—d sight more importance to you than you are to the Union. Mr.W. left.—Letter of Mr. Brinterff, M. C. from Ohio.

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From the Anti-Slavery Standard. THE SLAVE CASE .- THE FUGITIVE FREED

When our last number went to press, the supposed slave, George Kirk, was ugain in confinement. The effort to effect his escape the day be fore, by sending him out in a box, was unsuccessful, as we feared it would be, for it is not an easy which had departed from it; nothing was done for the slave. When the year 1848 shall come round, Massachusetts, if still impenitent, will be as ready to vote for the slaveholders, whom the South shall then bid her vote for, as she was to do so in 1844.

To be serious, Mr. Phillips—you are not the man to have to do with Capt. Hannum and his employers, unless it be to set them an example of repertance. It becomes you not to look down apon them, but to take your seat by their side, and to bow your head as low as shame and sorrow should bow theirs. No—if Capt. Hannum and his employers chould steal a man every remaining day of

but we have perverted and degraded it from this high and holy and Heaven-intended use, to the low purposes of money-making and to the furtherance of the selfish schemes of ambition:—we have not chosen for rulers men, who, in their civil office, as Josiah in his, 'jidged the cause of the poor and lied Job in 'his,' I was a father to the poor; brake the paws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth'—but we have chosen our Clays and our Polks—pirates, who, with 'their sharks' teeth, devour the poor.' Deny, doubt, evade it as teeth devour the poor.' Deny, doubt, evade it as our point in this port, finding a slave concealed on board, the power to seize such a slave, and taking him before the Mayor or Recorder, to obtain a certificate authorizing his return to the port twe new consensus the concealed himself. Under this haw, the counsel for the captain, and the Mayor's attorney contended that Capt. Buckly had a right to seize the boy, and the true and Heaven-impressed character of civil George Kirk, was a fuzzing day that it is government. Depend upon it, my dear Sir, that George Kirk, was a fuzzing day the contended that Capt. Buckly had a right to seize the boy, and if, on proof before the Mayor, it should appear that George Kirk, was a fuzzing day that the seize the boy, and if, on proof before the Mayor, it should appear that George Kirk, was a fuzzing day. the true and Heaven-impressed character of civil if, on proof before the Mayor, it should appear that government. Depend upon it, my dear Sir, that George Kirk was a fugitive slave, the Mayor was bound to grant a certificate for his removal. I was argued by Messrs. White and McKeon that the by no medicine short of the medicine of repentance. I am not unaware that this is a most offensive and humbling medicine, especially to persons in the higher walks of life; nevertheless, you and they must take it or remain uncured. No clamor against Capt. Hannum and his employers—no attempt to make scape-goats of them—will avail to power ceased in the States the moment there was argued by Messrs. White and McKeon that the law was unconstitutional, because in the case of fugitive slaves, the States had no power to legislate. In the case of the mentalone under the Constitution; and that even granting that there was concurrent power, that power ceased in the States the moment there was a proposed to the case of the slave slaves. tempt to make scape-goats of them—will avail to cure you.

Alas, what a pity, that a mere farce should have taken the place of the great and solemn measure which was due from your meeting! Had your meeting felt that the time for trifling on the subject by Congress; and that Congress having passed the law of '93, which meeting felt that the time for trifling on the subject of shavery had gone by, and had it passed, honestly and heartily, the resolution, 'No votical to the law of '17 were constitutional, it had been repealed by the law of '40, which granted a trial by jury. These several positions were set forth in the clearest and have had the honor of giving the deatible blow to American slavery. This resolution, passed by such a meeting, would have electrified the whole nation. Within all its limits, every true heart would have responded to it, and every false one been fill-made up in appeals to popular pro-slavery prejumade units of the most forcible manner. mation. Within all its limits, every true heart would have responded to it, and every false one been filled with shame.

When the glorious Missionary, William Knibb, had seen the slaveholders tear down and burn a large share of the chapels in Jannaica, he set soil for Great Britain. Secreely had he landed, ere he began the cry, 'Slavery is inconparielle with the law of Congress of '93 in relation to fugitives, or with the statute of '40 of New-York, granting a trial by intering this cry. A mighty cry it was. The walls of Britah slavery felt its power as certainly as did the power of the cry, 'No voting for slave-holders, nor for the cry, 'No voting for slave-holders, nor for their great intellects, and the stores of their great legal knowledge to procure justice for their cliem, they at the same time provinstice for their cliem, they at the same time prov-ed that they felt an interest in the cause which did

shall flock to hear you; and Massachusetts will, even at the approaching election, reject all her prosalvery candidates. Such is the power of truth, when proceeding from honored and weicome lips!

Your great meeting was a farce:—and will you pardon me, if I cite your own speech to prove it? That speech, which denounces your fellow citizens unconstitutionality of the law of '17, and that no for stealing one man, was delivered by a gontleman, man can be taken in a free State as a slave except kidnapping. Then, your contemptuous bearing tion of this exorbitant bail was asked, and a hear wards Capt. Hannum and his employers!—how ing was to be had before the Mayor immediately

what the civil ruler is required to be—the minister of God.'

You intimate, that the State Prison is the proper place for Capt. Hannum and his employers. And do you not think it the proper place for Henry Clay also? Out upon your partiality, if, because he is your candidate for the Prasidency, you would not have this old and practised man-thief punished, as well as those, who are but in their first lessons of his horrid piracy!

Be in earnest, ya Phillipses and Sumners and Adamses and Palfreys—he entirely in earnest, in your endeavors to overthrow slavery. You desire its overthrow, and are doing something to promote it. But you lack the deep and indispensable earnestness; and therefore, do you shrink from the bold and revolutionary means, which the case demands. No inferior means, however, will account the holject. As well set your babies to cartle at the object. As well set your babies to cartle dathans with pin-hooks, as attempt to overturn

American Slavery by means which fall below the stern and steadiast purpose: 'No votine for stavendle omen. But a very few years ago, and public sentiment would have been strongly against up to only press the hearts of your fallow men with this, the solumn and immovable purpose of your own hearts—and fallen Massachusetts rises again—and American slavery dies—and your names are written in enduring letters among the names of the saviors of your country.

Very respectfully, yours, extern when the whole population of the city were exci-in various degrees, and on both sides, is in itself

The past week has been one of unwearied labor

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 20, 1846. LETTER TO GERRIT SMITH. [The letter of Mr. Smith, to which the following reply, may be found in another column.]

DEDHAM, (Mass.,) Nov. 12, 1846.

Gerrit Shith, Esq., of Peterboro, N. Y.:

Dean Sin-I have just finished the perusal of a printed letter, of which you have done me the hottor PHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem, and drawn forth by his able; that, assuming it to be right for any one speech in Faneuil Hall, at the Kidnapping Meeting. to vote under the present Constitution, it is uni Some of your positions in that letter seem to me not stitutional to refuse to vote for a man because he is less suggestive of comment than the speech of Mr. a slaveholder. It is more than unconstitutional. It Phillips, and I am sure you will pardon me if I imiges a breach of faith. A violation of the substantial itate your example so far, as to throw such thoughts pledges of the national charter. as occur to me into an epistolary form, instead of reducing them to the shape of a formal leading articled air you assume in exhorting Mr. Phillips and the Anthrope mot a word to say in deprecation of the seerity of your censures upon my native State. She deserves all you say of her, and a great deal more.

proach of the Roman satirist,

meliora video proboque! Deteriora sequor Hera is the deepest damnation of all :

To see the right, and yet the wrong pursue! But while I am willing to assent to any terms of denunciation which you may choose to apply to the for joining in your condemnation of her are very consenting voluntarily to remain a component part of ing to cots at all, under the present Consti a slaveholding nation, and thus most emphatically to Every man who swears to support the Constituti voluntarily to enter into the new confederacy, of and re-creates the Constitution. high the indefinite extension of slave territory and Do not flatter yourself because you have jo government, are recognized elements. Massachu-

and Pearson, after he had voted for Mr. Clay at the by deputy. last election. His inconsistency you think ludierous Suppose the Third party in the ascendant, (pardon allel to this is to be found in your own comie in nation with him.

O, would some power the giftie gie you To see yourself as others see you;

set him an example of repentance!"

the same thing yourself. In this main point you are eration. agreed. You differ only as to the qualifications of The Third party has no better claim to the title of your candidates. You think that a slaveholder is an Anti-Slavery or Liberty party, than either the

United States, that makes a slaveholder unfit for sufit? I presume you are aware of the existence of the clauses in the Constitution forbidding the suppression for the same loaves and fishes of office, which it must nough to serve under it.

I know that certain learned and reverend Pundits

You look upon the Faneuil Hall meeting

that it is susceptible of being so twisted, by a little pi-ous pettifogging, that the South may be cheated of the fruit of those promises, on the faith of which it came into the Union! This morality may satisfy the con-Hannum's having done what he did without having a ill find it as hard to convince the average of men tages to themselves, which provides that

formalities are complied with?

I have not had the pleasure of seeing any of your recent writings or speeches, and do not know exact
of this painful inconsistency which marked that for the abolition of the slave trude in 1808, WHENEAS fair, unconstitutional and impotent one you its intent is determined by the known purpose of and refusing to remain langer in the wicked Union the law-makers and by the construction of the courts, of which it is the bond, vindicating her sovereignty and not by the whime, fancies, or even consciences of and unfurling her own standard, in place of the private individuals.

yourself airs of superior virtue over Mr. Phillips, ed by the persuasive lips of Wendell Phillips, the and to read him lectures in political morality. Your vast multitude received them with the stillest attenposition is in no wise a higher or better one than his, tion, alternating with the most enthusiastic acclama-

national compact, and are thus consenting together to employ the whole power of the nation for the seeurity of elavery. Your agreement is substantial Your difference is merely formal. If you are both right in your views as to the Constitution, then Mr. Phillips is right in his views of political action under it. There is no reason why a slaveholder should not be a candidate for the Presidency, under this Constitution. Such an ostracism as you propose is the height of injustice. You have no right to put mer as good as you are, in the eye of the Constitution thus under the ban of the republic. I hold the ar

You will pardon me, my dear sir, if the prophetic ludicrous,' as 'absurd,' as farcical, as Mr. Phillips' denunciations of Hannum and Pearson could pe Her conduct in the several instances you enumerate bly have appeared to you. I forbear to call to my aid was base and flagitious to a degree that may well de- the vulgar, though forcible, illustrations of such a fy the possibility of excessive condemnation. So predicament as yours. I will not compare your poswift has she been to work wickedness, that she has sition to that of Satan rebuking sin, or of the pot outstripped the flight of the most winged words of calling the kettle black; because they over-illustrate denunciation and rebuke. They toil after her in the case, and would imply that I consider it, on both vain. Her shame is made the more manifest by sides, one of more deliberate wickedness than I am her words of grace, and her imperfect acts of good-willing to attribute to either of you. But, my good ness, in time past. Her sins, at least, are not sins of sir, you must not flatter yourself that it is your min ignorance. She is condemned out of her own mouth. sion to sit, Jonah-like, under your Third party gourd, She may well apply to herself the mournful self-re- and self-righteously testify against the Whig Nine veh; for, lo ! you are yourself within the embrace of the accuraed walls of the same doomed city with them, involved in a common guilt and a common danger, only to be avoided by repentance and es-

You think that a death-blow would have been giv en to American Slavery, had the Faneuil Hall meetconduct and position of Massachusetts, my grounds ing passed the Resolution, 'No voting you stave-HOLDERS, NOR FOR THOSE IN POLITICAL PELLOW different, and, I must say, far higher than yours.

Her chief crime, in your eyes, consists in her having given her vote for slaveholders for the highest offices imate fullness of its meaning, would be sufficient to the nation. Her rank offence in mine lies in her exorcise the evil spirit. For it is equivalent to refusbe a slaveholder herself. And, especially, her elec- is, of necessity, in fellowship with slaveholders. Ev ting, after the occurrence of the event which she ery man that votes under it for another to take that proclaimed would be equivalent to a dissolution of oath, is in fellowship with slaveholders. He makes a the Union, when her several members might elect new bargain, as Chief Justice Marshall has shown, whether or not they would renew it, her electing with slaveholders, every time he goes to the polls,

the established supremacy of the slave power in the yourself to a party that has baptized herself with the government, are recognized elements. Massachu-setts is verily guilty towards the American slave, not of immaculate purity, because she refuses to bestow because she rotes for slaveholders, (which I think her favors upon the owners of slaves, that you are in I shall presently show she was right in doing, if the any more true a position than the Whig gentlemen position which she occupies in common with yourself whose inconsistency you lament. It is not the char-be tenable,) but because she rotes at all under a Con-acter of the men elected to office, but the nature of stitution which has always been, and is now more the duties imposed upon them by the Constitution, than ever, the chain of chains that binds him to his that slavery looks to for its protection. Mr. Birney would answer its purpose as well as Mr. Polk, if be You are disposed to be merry, in view of the in- were true to his oath of office. It matters nothing to consistency of Mr. Phillips, in denouncing Hannual the slaveholder whether he holds office personally or

beyond all parallel. You will pardon me, my dear she extravagance of the supposition,) Mr. Birney in Sir, if I think that one case of absurdity quite particular the White House, Mr. Leavitt Scoretary of State, all sen- the Senatorial chairs of the free States filled by such si bility to the fact that you are in the same condem- men as Mr. Smith, and all the seats in the House of the same States occupied by the picked men of the party, what could they all do for the abolition of slavery? They would have a clear majority of slaveand you would perceive plainly enough that 'you are holders in the Senate to defeat every attempt to do not the man to do with' Mr. Phillips, ' unless it be to what little the Constitution might allow-a majority which it is not to be supposed will ever be suffered I have not a word to say in defence of Mr. Phil. to be less than it is now. Should slavery be in any lipa's position. It is bad enough, God knows. Only danger from insurrection, or invasion or organized it is not a jot worse than Mr. Smith's. In what do emigration, setting the masters at defiance, would you agree with Mr. Phillips, and wherein do you they refuse to do what was necessary for its pretecdiffer from him? You both seres in anknowledging tion? Then they would be PERJURED LIARS; the Constitution of the United States to be the Su- and the slave States would justly reproach them with preme law of the land, and are ready to appoint a greas breach of faith in refusing to perform the conthera by your influence and votes to swear to sup- ditions of a contract, after they had received the honport it, and, doubtless, in certain contingencies, to do ors, emoluments and power which were the consid-

not, and Mr. Phillips thinks that a slaveholder is, a Whig or Democratic parties, as long as it consents to proper person to be voted for, under the Constitu-tion. And, I must say, it seems to me that, as be-them, if it intend to keep the oath it must take, if ween you two, he is in the right.

What is there, pray, in the Constitution of the oath, meaning to break it, when the contemplated Does it so exclude and abhor all recognition er depth of political and personal profligacy below the of slavery, that it would be a violation of its letter, lowest deep into which either of the others have ever or of its spirit, to appoint a slaveholder to act under sunk. The Third party differs in no respect from its of the slave trade prior to 1808, securing the recap- purchase, if at all, at the same price of awearing to ture of fugitive slaves, the three-fifths representation, support Slavery. It has the same conformation, the and the guarantee against domestic insurrection;— same Constitution, the same objects of desire, the the three first solely, and the last chiefly, looking to same means of seeking them, that they have. It the security of slavery. When slavery itself is thus differs from them only as the Welsh dwarf did from gathered under the wings of the Constitution, it the frish giant. Its competition with them is like a seems strange that a slaveholder should not be good scramble between Gulliver and a couple of Brobding-

of the Third party, to which I believe you still be- farce. If it were a farce as it was managed, it would long, have made the notable discovery that the Con- have been no less tragical a comedy, had you had the stitution has no allusion to slavery at all, or, at least, direction of the boards as manager. I think I have ences of squeamish, but not overnice, voters at the scrap of paper in his pocket, signed by the owner of North; but I think that our Southern brethren would the slave, empowering him to do it! What differclass it, and justly, toe, with that of certain commer- ence could that make in the matter? All the differcial travellers, who, they tell us, sometimes furnish ence in the world to most of the gentlemen who took them with secoden nutmegs, instead of the genuine part in the meeting, and to you, too, if you are a article. This reasoning may convince those who are consistent supporter of the Constitution,-because pre-determined to hold this extraordinary opinion, in it would have made it constitutional. The absurdity the fulness of the true faith, perhaps, which believes and the criminality of the audience lay in their wi what it is bid, all the more because it is incredible, inguess, if they were willing, to support a Constitu-(credo quia impossibile est!'); but these philosophers tion of government, for sertain imaginary advanin possession of the usual allowance of senses, that erime, which had thus aroused their indignation the Constitution is anti-slavery, as Lord Peter did to may be committed under the sanction and with the to persuade his brothers Jack and Martin that the help of the whole nation, provided certain technical

ly where you now stand as to this matter. I remem- meeting, still I could not regard it as 'a farce.' ber, indeed, that some time ago you held opinions as There was an element in it to which you do not al-to the Constitution somewhat similar to those I have lude, which was sufficient to redeem it from that just animadverted upon. But as I remember also emithet of contempt, even if the inconsistent action that you stated, (inadvertently, of course,) that the of its chief men would have made it justly obnoxion clamae relating to the slave trade was a proof that to it. The inconsistency was pointed out to it. The the Constitution was anti-slavery, because it provided true and only remedy indicated. Not the shallow, un-TONLY FORBADE ITS SUPPRESSION EXPORE THAT gest of 'No voting For slaveholders,' because TIME; I cannot but hope that a more accurate study they are slaveholders; but the honest, manly, just of the clauses in question may have led you to a dif- and sufficient one of NO UNION WITH SLAVEferent view of their character. I can hardly conceive HOLDERS!' The radical truth was rung in the that a man of business and (in a good sense) a man cars of that immense audience, that Massachusetts of the world, like you, can fail to perceive that a law could only free herself from her guilty complicity s a 'fixed fact,' and not a floating opinion, and that with slaveholders, by trampling on the Constitution and stripes, to whose shadow the fugitive might fly I humbly conceive that it is not for you to give and be at rest. And when these words were ulter-You both acknowledge the binding authority of the tions. The mass of the meeting showed itself ripe

to it by those who called it. Had the 6 of disunion been presented to it, I am ear a great majority of those thronging the have hailed it with enthusiasm. spirit which predominated there, though it portunity given it for a recorded worthy of the old historic days of Fancuil You think that Mr. Stephen C. Pall other distinguished Whig gentlemen, for tion of whose political souls you evince splicitude, 'shrink from the bold and r

means which the case demands P Which has revolutionary means you conceive to men, whose constitutional eligibility is as your own; and who, if choses, costs don the support of slavery than you yoursel obliged to do, in their place, if you wen your oath of office. This certainly man Revolution made Easy, and Bolda the level of the meanest capacity.' I cr that those gentlemen will be in the k from their propriety by the audacity of tion. You think that the medicine scribe to them for the cure of the ills the is heir to, is a most offensive and hur I humbly apprehend that when they see you marked with the plague-spot of the the men of sense and spirit I take them to will answer you in the words of the ancient pr PHYSICIAN, BEAL THYSELF! These are indeed times that call for shelf sal

olutionary " measures -- measures of a very is stamp and scope from those you deem There is but one remedy for the political and m al guilt of the people of the U. S. towards the An can slaves, and that is REVOLUTION has tion, not in metaphar, but in FACT! Rend that aims at a change, not in the cardi polls, but in the fundamental institution of the eroment! A free State can only rid bernild pro-slavery guilt by cutting the knot of Union nds her in accursed wedlock to Slavery, vidual can free himself from his share in the ty only by refusing to be a component part of the litical edifice, made up of 'living stones,' si the slave's dungeon of despair. The Congsets the foot of every man, who asknowledges thority, apon the neck of every slave. Ha for simplest act of anti-slavery duty is, to take it de keep it off. There can be no true and lar perity, because there can be no States, as long as they are linked to their ral enomies, by a Constitution which places althe slave, the only safety of the free, lies in ABROGATION OF THE PRESENT PROJ VERY CONSTITUTION, AND THE D LUTION OF THE EXISTING SLAVES ING UNION ! To hasten this revolution is the

uine abolitionist and the true patriot. Is this I would invite you to engage. Let me e not to waste your energies and your time won term [somewhat irreverently, an it seems Bible politics,' nor to think it of any mean slave, whether this man or that be appointed his chain. Disdain to employ your ingenuity vising jesuitical evasions, whereby you may word of promise to the ear of the slavehold break it to the hope. Scorn to wrench the Sa Law from its historical and adjudged meavain attempt to save your conscience and y The contract between the North and the Soil what the contracting parties meant it has what the Courts have adjudged it to mean, mi compromises are to be construed as they were are understood by those in favor of whom there tempt ' to rail the seal from off this bood, then its consideration was the flesh nearest the lean of his brethren. He cannot be recreant to too ! may not be recreant to duty. He may not ans make the Constitution what it is not; bu, his what it is, he must withdraw his allegians miss port from it. He may not receive of its bloom ev. or partake of its nower: but he may sai for endeavor to abrogate it, that a more perfections government may be established in its stead.

This revolution is now on foot. To carrie the only political action in which a mas of him and of self-respect can engage, in this country. requires sacrifice and toil, but it is eacrifice and to hat reward themselves. I cordially invite you cast in your lot among us. Give you ents and your influence to this revolution, and, use your own language, ' your name will be will in everlasting letters among the

1 am, very respectfully, Your friend and obedient servant, EDMUND QUINCE

THE LIBERATOR.

We hope that the next week will see the pre interregnum in the affairs of the Liberator les ated, by the restoration of its editor to his plane. is now more than a third of a year since it has ben

the bands of the friends who reluctantly const through a sense of duty to the cause, to conduct during his absence. The readers cannot possibly in more impatient to have Mr. Garrison resume his fice, than we are to be relieved of our vicarion for tions. It was solely a feeling of the important his mission to England, and a desire to remore stacles out of its way, and to diminish its expense. that induced us to assume this delicate and respectively sible position.

The labors of all of us have been strictly and to tirely gratuitous, being regarded as no more than our reasonable service, when it came fairly in way to be done. But we have been amply ren by the indulgence which the subscribers have exten ed to us and the kind considerateness with which the have accepted our attempts to perform our arise and laborious task. For all their patience and of sideration we would return them our hearty the So much for ourselves And now we would af word about the Liberator itself. We think that have shown our interest in it in a manner that or not be questioned, by our willingness to stand for season in the stead of its editor, and that we less carned the right to say what we feel of its clu upon abolitionists generally. We have here willog to do something, however imperfectly, in its series, and we think we have a right to call apon shelis ists to do their part towards increasing its mefiling

We are sure that we need not enlarge spot merits or the importance of the Liberatus, of its subscribers. It has received the its apostleship from the hands of enemies and friends. There is not, probably, a paper in the try which is so cordially hated and so heartily as this. From the time when its trampet blast fer aroused this guilty nation from its leibargy, done the present day, all that is pro-slavery, rile, more erous and base, in Church and in State, whether professing friends of the slave or his open are to be found arrayed against it. On the hand, there is a strong, resolute, intelligent hand men and women, who stand by it, through good not be a stand by it, port and evil report, and who value it for its fer-lesaness, its freedom and its truth, even more than for the ability which has distinguished it.

It has been the fate of the Liberator, and it is a of the most irrefragable proofs of its fidelity, that it has been from the beginning a test of sufi-share; character. It has from the first sifted and winners. the wheat from the chaff, at every annual satisfarer harvest. It is curious to inspect its list of substi-

PRESENT PROSE AND THE DIS STING SLAVEHOLI patriot. In this wor

ge. Let me entreet

which a man of hom this revolution, and, to ar name will be written the names of the mobedient servant,

DMUND QUINCY. RATOR.

ck will see the presen f the Liberator b editor to his place. I year since it has been o reluctantly consented he cause, to conduct it dern cannot possibly be Garrison resume his o d of our vicarious fund of the importance a desire to remove obdiminish its expenses is delicate and respet e been strictly and enrded as no more then

It come fairly is one been amply rewarded absoribers have extend-ateness with which they perform our ardious heir patience and coaem our hearty thanks.
I now we would say a
ii. We think that we in a manner that cartor, and that we have we feel of its claims We have been enling perfectly, in its service, to call upon abolitioncreasing its usefulness, not enlarge upon the the Liberator, to say received the seal of a of enemies and of ly, a paper in the coun i and so heartily losed its trumpet-blast first a its lettiargy, down to alayery, vile, treach or his open carries, ast it. On the other he, intelligent band of y it, through good revalue it for no rearboth, even more than guished iL of its fidelity, that it

a test of unti-slavery

g sifted and winnowed

et its list of subscri-

to see the varying multitudes who have folof for a season, but who have fallen away hit no more, in consequence of its bard ich were difficult to bear. But after of its floor, there has always a remniant in been left, sufficient to preserve its life.

nd to keep it in good heart and strength or is still a test of anti-alavery thorough the character of those who are willing It is still prescribed and taboord, and in is as much as a man's religious charto be known to take it. Its list of subporet be large, as the partizan and rs count size : but it should be much There are multitudes of abolitionthe Liberator, and who depend upon ir supply, who are perfectly able to take cannot afford to pay its price? Who is ot spars out of his penury, if not out not spare two dollars and a half, for the of the anti-slavery cause? And how investing it in the Liberator, and himself and his neighborhood with

kly lectures every year? ld most earnestly invite the attention nists throughout the country to this matthat has been too much neglected It is strange that the Liberator has been well as it has been, in view of the culnce that has prevailed in this behalf. effort has ever been made for the buildits subscription list; while in almost every s been no small diligence used to pick hers in detail, and to hinder any addition numbers. It is gratifying to know that been left to keep it alive, after all the thas gone through.

eaersise of the most rigid economy fancial committee, the receipts have usually to cover the expenses, since it has ere of them. But this is not enough to demands of the cause. The Liberator have a circulation greatly more extensive at present. And this can be done if an asurate with the importance of the obforth by those who really appreciate the Liberator. There are but two questions ersons have to ask themselves, who do the Liberator, First, do I dare to take secondly, is the sum necessary to be paid criber for its support, more than I ought owards the anti-slavery cause? Every who can give a satisfactory answer to should lose no time in inscribing his se said that no special effort has ever been

individual triends and agents, occasionally, ourse of their other labors, have interested in this matter. But agents have never loyed expressly for this purpose. We bere is no example of a newspaper, left so enstance, as the Liberator, holding so bravely as it has done. The time is now orming this altogether. We hope that a of will prevail henceforth on this subject, be ranks of the Liberator will be speedily d by a large voluntary enlistment. Gibbal friend Parker Pillsbury has consented

He will make personal application to is in the various towns which he may visit, receive names and subscriptions. We comhim to the good offices and friendly assistance tionisis everywhere. We trust that he will be cannot conclude this article better than by in

ag a letter which we lately received from a genof the Beston bar. We suppress the name, was obviously not intended for the public eye. or kappy to say that this is by no means a sol subsect of voluntary accessions of men whose are respected and honored by the community. excellence of the sentiments and the spirit of lowing letter has made us unwilling that our in should be deprived of the encouragement disexample it affords .- Q.

Wil you be good enough to place my name upon not and in the field, to purify our own soil, at poor babies! Heaven send them speedy succor! from the foul stains it has recently received. detestable principles lately avowed by a thrierthant of this city, and his employees, the readiness with which these principles were back into the hell from which he hoped to

speak loudly to every careless observer. take much blame to myself for my previous inac and should all well-wishers to anti-slavery do ane, patriotism in Massachusetts would no lonmade the last refuge of a scoundrel." en take gently by the hand every sufferer better feeling taught him to fly from the forenes of his degradation, and, in the presence abled multitudes, openly and heartily welto the blessings of freedom and liberty. the light of everlasting truth. Would not of liberty have then rocked its secondthat for the first time since the Revolution? lam, Sir, with great respect, Your most humble servant,

DR. HUDSON'S CASE.

we do D. W. Ruggles, at Springfield, a wish for that this fact was communicated by Dr. Hudson—that afterward at Northsuppersent to Ruggles, in the few moments he get sight of her, afraid to take her freedom—that all the results of the moments here are sight of her, afraid to take her freedom—that all the results of the steamer at Liver pool the next morning, where I found Goo. Thompson and Frederick waiting for me at Brown's hotel,

From the St. Louis New Era, Oct. 29.

turn a verdict for Dr. Hudson, he would set it aside | plished gentleman; and Henry and I passed the and grant a new trial, and repeat it so often as they

Thus situated, Dr. Hudson's counsel could do nothing else than consent that the Jury should assess white for Dublin-and 1 for Darlington, where such damages as taking Judge Wilde's ruling of the

The questions of law will be argued before the whole Bench; and we cannot but hope that the fiand decision of the question will be such as will bind so closely nearly all who are attached law as is laid down by Judge Wilde.

We should add that every developement of the more to the honor of Dr. Hudson,

No one could have acted throughout the whole and Hudson did, trampling on any law or decision one which they pursued.

Counsel for Catharine Linda, J. P. Healy and

LETTER FROM MR. GARRISON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20, 1846.

I send a hastily written letter to you, (I am always compelled to write in haste,) by the last steamsteamer which sails to-day. I am sure that, if you the present time. knew precisely how I am situated, and how immensely important it is that I should remain here a fortnight longer, (when I mean to let nothing detain me any longer from returning,) you would willingly give your consent to have me remainbe continued, (and it is now excellent,) during the uext two weeks, by the aid of dear Thompson, I expect to do a great work for abolition, in addition to what has already been achieved. To-morrow,-or, rather, this afternoon, (for it is now past one o'clock in the morning, and I am to have no sleep, because t is my only chance to send you a line,) Thompson, Douglass and myself will leave here for Edinburgh, thence to Dundee, Perth, Inverness and Aberdeen, thence to Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin, and thenc to Liverpool and Rochdale, und back again to Liverpool, at which place we are to hold public meet ings, and make a fresh assault upon the Evangelical Alliance and the Free Church of Scotland. These meetings will not fail to make a great excitement, and will constitute the keystone to the arch of my mission to this country. It is every thing to able to have the company of George Thompson with me in Scotland. During my recent tour, he was not able to go with me; and though Douglass and I got along exceedingly well, and were every ere received with great enthusiasm by the per ple, yet G. T. is the one to inspire the people in a nanner which throws all others into the shade. He is greatly beloved and honored in Scotland, though his faithful rebuke of the Free Church has lost him many friends. Mr. Thompson will go with us to

I have so many things to say to you, that I know not how to commence. At Belfast, after our public meeting, we had a large tea-party in the evening, at one of the hotels, which was attended by very respectable company, and a pleasant and profitable time it was.

From Belfast I rode on a coach from Portadown to Drogheda, a distance of more than 60 miles-and, oh! the amount of human suffering, filth and destruction, which met my eye during every step of the journey. I was frequently melted to tears, and for the first time in my life saw human beings, especially women and children, in a situation that made me almost lament their existence. Yet I was assured that I saw the best portion of the laboring poor in Ireland! Alas! for them, with the famine which is surely pressing them, in consequence of the enchiefly from carelessaces, neglected to con- they have subsisted from time immemorial. Multimy mite to a noble cause. It seems to me tudes, beyond a doubt, -in spite of all that the govhis is a time calling for special action on the part ernment can do to give relief, -will miserably perenemies to slavery, and that every exertion ish for the want of the absolute necessaries of life. be made, in public and in private, in the O, the poor women! O, the poor children! O, the

the opposite direction, by which several ears ran off ceived. They have fairly sustained their antagonists into operation, and another fellow-being gers, fortunately, though it detained us some time. their claim to the nomination of the next President ard D. Webb's, where a large company of friends, new. They are getting fairly outbid in the political (the Haughtons, Allens, &c.) with some who had slave-market.-q. come from Cork, Limerick and Waterford,-a distance, in some instances, of more than 100 miles, EXTENDING THE AREA OF FREEDOM--had assembled at an early hour to give me a warm | CHEERING TESTIMONY FROM MISSOURI. greeting; but I did not arrive till about midnight. A few had then left, but we had a joyous time, I assure you. Frederick was not with us, but dear Hen- welcome complaint came up from Maryland. We ry C. Wright was. I have not time to give the perticulars of all that I saw, heard and did, during are silent and pulpits are gagged, the people will my three days' abode under the roof of R. D. W. This I must omit till we meet. It was a delightful laws by quietly and systematically trampling them sojourn, as you may readily imagine, and nothing under their feet. The nation is deaf to the voice was left undone to make me both comfortable and of principle and the command of Christianity, but happy. James H Webb and Thomas Webb, (the the sight of the fugitive slave, like Sterne's 'singhappy. James H weed and I house cond, the signt of the logarite fact, and thus proves, that all is not as rotten as would brothers could be. H. C. W and myself held one first appear. Perhaps this may at last be the hattae, with which our readers are familiar, public meeting in Dublin, which was not very fully. means by which the generous sympathies of the tral a second time, in the Supreme Court, attended, but it was one of great interest, and has free States shall be gained for the anti-slavery Piday and Saturday last. It was proved to the caused more excitement in the city than all other movement.-r. even, as we understood, of the presiding anti-slavery meetings ever beld there before, in con-Nillide, that the slave girl, Catherine Linda had sequence of our review of the action of the Evan-

pool the next morning, where I found Goo. Thompson and Frederick waiting for me at Brown's hotely, the history as communicated to Dr. Hudson, the history as a worth of hards corpus—that, as the gold and an interest of the new and the provided to flusten himself to acek an interest of the polling reprised to flusten himself to acet and highly respects and the proposition of the flusten himself to acet and highly respects and the proposition of the flustent himself to acet and himself to acet and

We all parted at Manchester on Wedne mpson for London-Douglass for land to be correct, they should deem proper in the by dear Elizabeth Pease, whom I found in a better circumstances.—Their verdiat was for \$36. delicate. She is a noble woman, and her mi free the State from the disgrace of such a sect. Our interview was for too short, as I had to go to Newcastle on Friday evening, where Thomp son and myself held the most den reumstances of his case has redounded more and enthusisatic meeting I have yet seen on this side of the Atlantic. The next morning, we had a public breakfast given to us, and a fine time we had of itmatter with more discretion, mederation and pru- the Rev. George Harris, a noble hearted Unitarian dence than he exhibited. At the same time he minister, in the chair. The mayor of Newcastle withstood every attempt at such delay, as would put in jeopardy the rights of the friendless girl, who now, in the hands of an earaged master, is made the innocent occasion of thus annoying and injuring him. It was doubtless his rare fidelity that ter, Mrs. Greenhow. On Saturday, we returned to marked him out as the victim to be selected. What- Darlington. I got letters from my beloved friendever may be the issue of this case, every abolition-ist will assuredly, at all hazards, act under similiar Quicey. None of them, however, get letters from circumstances precisely as Messrs. Breck, Ruggles and Hudson did, trampling on any law or decision course, not to a lack of love and gratitude on my which may be thrown across their path. No aboli-tionist in their circumstances, could justify himself my time in a manner which leaves me not a moment for a moment in adopting any course but the exact to myself. Impossibilities no man can perform None of you can conceive of the series of employ ments into which I am constantly plunged. It is Fletcher Webster, Esqs.: Counsel for Dr. Hudso o.
A. C. Spooner, Esq. and Wendell Phillips.—r.

essary sleep is wholly out of the question. Letter essary sleep is wholly out of the question. Letters from various parts of this kingdom-from know and unknown friends-are daily pouring in upon me like a deluge: I cannot begin to answer a tithe of them. I am hurried from place to place, from meeting to meeting, with great velocity, and the labor of ability of my remaining here till the 4th of November, although my passage was then proceed for the very little from my pen, but the anti-slavery ber, although my passage was then engaged for the cause never before received such aid from me as at

Yesterday, [Monday] we left Darlington for Liver pool-a long distance-and held a public meeting here in Concert Hall, Lord street. We had no Liverpool ' philanthropists ' to occupy our platformfor some reason, they chose to stand aloof-but our meeting was gloriously successful, and attended by a most brilliant assembly, whose verdict in our fa vor, and sgainst the Alliance, was all that we could desire, all that could be given. We go immediately

Alas! the steamer leaves in a few moments and can add no more. Tell Mrs. Chapman, that our worthy friend, Edward S. Abdy, is no more. He died a few days since at Bath.

PILATE AND HEROD AT ONE.

In another part of this paper will be found an ex trast from the Boston Post, which is very germane to the present crisis of affairs. It says the election of Mr. Winthrop ' shows beyond cavil that Boston is determined to sustain its member in voting supplies to carry on the war!' To be sure it does. It settles that point forever. The Whigs have fully vindicated the quality of their patriotism, and proved it to be 'as good as any in the market,' and we think the ost may as well retire from business and shut up shop at once. The Whigs are quite competent to furnish any amount of the article that the state of the market may demand. The Mexican war is safe in their hands. The interests of Slavery may be trust ed to them. They will take care that the Republic receives no detriment. They have shown them selves Loco Focis insis Loco Focior-more Loco Focoish than Loco Focos themselves!

It is said that when a man finds that he has made false step, the sooner it is recalled and retraced the This is good philosophy and good morality; and the Whigs of Massachusetts have shown then selves excellent philosophers and moralists in their recent course. They had been making mistakes for the last ten years. They had been talking great swelling words of vanity and taking the holy na of slavery in vain. They had been bragging what great things they would do, if Texas were admitted through a breach in the walls of the Constitution. They said that, like the wooden horse which was freighted with the fate of Troy, it could not be introduced into the citadel except through a breach in the walls, which would make it utterly uninhabitable for such superlative patriots as themselves.

But the battering-ram is applied, the breach is made, the enemy is in the capital, marching over the further complaint, but show themselves ready to give them all needful assistance in carrying out their pur-On my way from Drogheda to Dublin, in the Bobadil, they evince the same lamblike disposition to cars, an accident happened to the train coming in submit to the disgrace and cudgelling they have rethe track, but no injury was sustained by the passen- in their eareer of infamy, and have fully established I expected to have arrived at early tea-time at Rich. The Democrats were never in such peril as they are

We copy below some cheering testimony from Missouri and Illinois. A few years ago, the same rejoice in this border-war. Perhaps while parties, take the subject into their hands, and remove bad

At Chicago, a few days since, two negroes clair

THE LIBERATOR.

nee of just four months. His safe return will be diers in the A. S. ranks. Next week our reader may expect that he will have a good account to give of himself, his recent labors, and present pur-

LECTURES FOR THE PROPER.-The Adelphic rain presents its claims to the patronage of a les ture-going public. We hope every ticket will be sold for the course. The Introductory, by Hon, John P. Hale, will of itself prove a sterling attraction. Re member, Monday evening, Nov. 23d

ton Establishment for Water Cure, is now comple ted and ready for the reception of patients. It is two and a half story building 36 by 70 feet, and will accommodate between 30 and 40 patients. All the baths are supplied with an abundance of pure spring

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We received, some time since, Dr. Howe's Minor y report on the Penitentiary system. Also the Oration of Charles Sumner, Esq. before

the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Also the Rev. Mr. Chapin's Oration before a life rery society with a hard name, of Waterville college. We had intended making some comments on all these able productions, but have been prevented by the press of other matter demanding more immedial on. We may, perhaps, find time to utter the thoughts suggested to us, hereafter, either in this namer or in the Standard.

We have also to thank the publisher, J. P. Jewtt, 21 Cornhill, for a copy of the Life of the late Rev Charles T. Torrey, by the Rev. J. C. Lovejoy. It orms a closely printed volume of some four or five degree, of Mr. Torrey's own letters and other original materials. We have not had time, since receivsal; so that we do not feel competent to express opinion as to the manner in which it is executed. It be procured of the publisher .- q.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. C. of Philadelphia .- This article has been re ceived, and would have been published, had it not TO FRIENDS HAVING IT IN THEIR POWER been for the intimation that Mr. Garrison had declined publishing some of his previous articles. As out sufficient reason, and especially as the grave alternative was presented of publication or the disthought it best to reserve it for the decision of Mr Garrison himself.

J. J. Flournoy, of Athens, Gao .- His letter is remind the writer that it is unreasonable to expect to unite in supplying this want of the occasion. the Liberator to publish a letter abusive of itself, and pay the postage on it into the bargain. It is like eing hanged and fined forty shillings.

The poetry of the friend in W. is received, and

overruled .- Q.

THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

TO BE HELD IN FANEUIL HALL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

The committee of the thirteenth National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, have the pleasure of announce hat it will open IN FANEUIL HALL, on Tuesday morning, December 22nd, the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers of New-England. Our principles are identical with theirs; our enterprise is but the continuation of their grand undertaking. The place which they took in their age, we call upon all their descendants to unite with us in taking at the present time. We entreat all who love their country to aid us in delivering it from the curse and shame of slavery. This is only to be done by convincing each individual who composes the nation, that it is a 'sin and ought immediately to be abandoned. To this end, books and newspapers must be published, lectures sustained, and a multi- tisan distinctions, and every American being as tude of incidental (expenses incurred in the prose- deeply concerned in it as ourselves, we feel in consecution of the work. We therefore entreat every quence that we may rightfully and honorably CLAIM lover of Freedom and of Man whom this page meets, of EVERY AMERICAN IN THE EXERCISE OF THE EDIto ask himself- What can I do to further this noble undertaking?' Perhaps there is scarcely an individual who cannot by enquiry and co-operation with others, effect much in his vicinity. Surely no friend of right and justice, whether man or woman, will refuse to listen to a few

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

In the first place, TT It is an arduous undertaking and at the same time without expense. As we have but half the time to give to that purpose which ly ask the co-operation of all who love right, liberty we had last year, it is of great consequence to have the materials in complete readiness, and ON THE SPOT SEASONABLY. The wreaths of runningpine (several hundred yards could be advantageously sed in the execution of the plan already drawn,) the minds, and moving the hearts of the pe ought all to be in Boston on the preceding Friday, ple, what may not be hoped from the union the 18th, in order to allow Saturday and Monday for the work of preparation, and that will be the least possible time in which it can, under the circum-

stances, be accomplished.

The friends of the cause who live in towns where through the generosity of the owners of woodland, emergency, to abjure all participation in the sin ormed that in no way could their aid be more slavery. effectual than in sending to Boston, on Friday the 18th December, Evergreen trees of a size suited to give early notice, that the arrangements of the Hall may be seasonably planned. Donations of money

and tracety of the plan. We hope to hear imme-enkindled in the land, that this effort is made diately from the devoted friends of the cause in other trust we do not ask for aid in vain. towns, because early action will spare themselves

Maria Weslon Chapman, Catherine Sargent
and of the fatione and suffering from the cold

Ann T. G. Phillips, M. A. W. Johnson weather which attend all such exertions later in the eason, while it will greatly encourage our labors in

N. B. We have no adequate place of storage in Boston, and therefore beg the friends to retain their contributions of greenery till Friday the 18th, and to send them WITHOUT FAIL on that day ; as a longer delay would occasion an irreparable los

of time.

Those friends, either in the city or country. who intend to give the cause the service of their personal aid, during the two days, in fitting up the decorations, are requested to let us know as soon as

IT A strong force will be needed, from eight clock on Saturday and Menday mornings, three both days and evenings, as the time is short, thall large, and the Gothic screen-work bulky.

It would be very easy, but fatal to our purpose,

hire hands; and we therefore feel that we can rely on the aid of all who appreciate that purpose, unite with us in saving expense, in this, and every other way, especially as the unavoidable expenses will be unusually heavy this year.

REFRESHMENT TABLE

This has always been one of the most profit epartments of the Fair, and we earnestly comm it to the liberality of the well-wishers of the cause both in the city and the country. Every kind of pro duce and refreshment, (except wine, &c.,) will be

ar It will be remembered that by far the larges number of our committee live at so inconvenient a distance from the Hall, that it was found necessary to have a Ladies'-dining room there, for the acc modation of those whose services as Sales women were indispensable. Those friends who are always so generous in supplying this apartment, are inform ed that all concerned are most considerate and con scientious in the use of this room, feeling that nonbut those whose presence is absolutely necessary to the success of the occasion, ought to occupy it; and, therefore, we feel that we may unhesitatingly again ask for the simple provisions which were so kindly sent in, last year. At the same time, we renew our assurances to the friends, whom we expect from a distance to take charge of the tables in person, that no exertion on our part shall be spared for their comfort and accomm

The eighth number of this excellent Annual, which has been perhaps the most gainful operation in con nection with the Fair, is to be published on the first

THE LIBERTY BELL.

morning. It is in contemplation to publish a larger edition than usual, if the funds permit; but, as yet, only half the sum requisite has been subscribed, owing to an unavoidable delay in commencing this hundred pages, and appears to be made up, in a good year's werations. But as the publication has so good a claim on all who wish to swell the receipts of the Fair, as well as on all who have seen how efng it, to give it a critical, or even a cursory, peru- fectual a medium of union it is between different parts of the world in the same great cause, and how valuable an auxiliary in promoting that cause in published for the benefit of Mrs. Torrey, and may quarters where greater instrumentalities are of less avail, it is not doubted that the statement of the im mediate need of funds, will ensure a pecuniary re-

> TO MAKE DONATIONS OF AMERICAN BLEACHED COTTONS

Twenty pieces of this material are needed for the preparations, decorations, &c. ; which, after having served this purpose, will either be wrought up and continuance of the writer's subscription, we have sold at the charity-table of next year's Bazaar, or disposed of at the close of this, as shall be found advisable. Those friends who have a desire at once to aid the cause, and to see what a well-executed plan ceived, and is also referred to the editor. We would can effect in beautifying Fancuil Hall, are entreated

CHARITY TABLE.

Ladies in the practice of supplying the destitute with plain Clothing at the season of Christmas and will be submitted to Mr. Garrison. Its length is the New Year, are informed that it is intended to have a only objection to its insertion; and that may perhaps Table at what they may furnish themselves with garments suited to their purpose.

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS IN TERESTED IN THE CAUSE,

Are earnestly entreated to help this work of Chris tianity, by promoting the formation of social circles in their respected parishes, to prepare in each, a Table for the Bazaar; as it is the experience of minis ters who have hitherto done so, that the way has thus been open for a successful Anti-Slavery Work, through the more powerful instrumentalities of the pulpit and the lecture-room.

ARTISTS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Have it in their power to do much for the cause, by ntributions of materials to be worked up, or speci mens of their skill, industry and genius.

TO EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS

The object of this Fair being entirely disconnected from sectarian and party purposes-and political, only as philanthropy needs must be so in going down the of social wrong, below all

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The undersigned in announcing their intention to decorate Fancuil Hall for the occasion, attractively, hold the 13th National A. S. Bazaar in Fancuil Hall, at the close of the year, feel that they may confident-

If past labor, when almost unaided, has been so successful as recent events prove it to have been, in awakening the consciences, informing many in the fulfilment of the same great duty?

The funds raised will be expended as heretofore in sustaining anti-slavery agents and periodicals, and the effect must necessarily be so to act upon the The friends of the cause who live in towns where public heart and conscience that the individual, the ine and red-cedar trees can be had for the cutting, State, and the nation may be ready in every coming

spaces in the Hall. Barrel-hoops, trimmed thickly, and articles will be gladly received by all the mem (but not over-carefully,) with the running-pine, are bers of the Committee. Information having been also needed in great numbers. N. B. The seconds already received of the diligence and devotedness of also needed in great numbers. A. B. the value of the properties of the preparation of rare and hoops should be test in ready for use, as there friends in Europe, in the preparation of rare and beautiful articles for the occasion, it only remains for IF Friends desirous to co-operate, are entreated the Committee to hope that their own countrymen to write to us immediately on receiving this, informing us exactly what we may depend on from them, that by comparing and replying to their letters, we may save time, Thousex and MONEY, while we equalize the burden, by assuming our full share of it. The friends in Walpole and in Lynn have already perishing unheard, the suffering and forgotten milgiven us their assurance of a definite proportion of lions, for whom there can be no escape but through the wreathed hoops, necessary to make the mullions what of devotedness and fidelity to right may be

Ann T. G. Phillips, Mary G. Chapman, Susan C. Cabot, Eliza Lee Follen, M. A. W. Johnson, Caroline Weston, Anna R. Philbrick, Mary Young, Harriet M. Jackson Evelina A. S. Smitl Eliza Ler Follen,
Helten E. Garrison,
Sarah S. Russell,
Sarah B. Shane,
Mary May,
Anne Warren Weston,
Maria Lowell,
Sarah H. Southeeick,
Hearictta Sargent,
Frances Mary Robbins,
Louisa Loring,
Hannah Tifts,
Editors and publishers inserting the Address, are

convenient, and in proportion to our love of the respectfully requested to forward a copy to the Com-

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS May this year be expected of a very much greate, beauty than have over before been exhibited. The stimulated, and their number increased, by the for-mation of THE ANTI SLAVERY LEAGUE, which is Auxiliary to the American A. S. Society. Enqui-site Drawings, Paintings, Works of Art of various kinds, Autographs, Curiosities, Articles of ladies and children's Dress, and, in fine, specimens of the rare and beautiful in every species of manufacture, particularly those of London and Paris, invite the attention of the city and surrounding country. ing day, early, (doors open at ten o'clock, A. M.,) will probably lose the opportunity of inspecting the most beautiful objects, as all such are eagerly sought for, and it is our rule wot to retain ar tables for exhibition, after they have been

Elegant writing-materials will be for sale at the book table, on the right of the platform, where the drawings will also be found : 1 5 D' No articles are received on om

therefore those desirous of aiding the cause, as well as of benefiting themselves by seizing an unequalled opportunity for selecting elegant articles, need not hesitate to make large purchases.

WORKING PARTIES

In aid of the Fair were set on foot last year in many places, at the suggestion of the Bazaar Gazette. It is hoped that auggestion will be still more generally received. Let them also be readingparties ;-tea-parties ;-conversation parties ;-occ sions of feativity, and means of social improvement Their numbers may thus be multiplied and their

THE EVENINGS OF THE FAIR.

Some of these will be made intere-sing by the speeches of eloquent advocates of the cause, among whom it is hoped will be Garrison, H. C. Wright and many of the more recent comprehend the mighty additional influence that the fact of speaking from the Anti-Slavery platform gives their words. Bands or choirs volunteering their aid, will most essentially serve the cause; and we beg all disposed to do so, to communicate with us.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AT THE BOUTH

A Table will be arranged in Faneuil Hall this year, for the sale of all donations and contributions from persons born or residing in the Slave-States, I We know that there are many such; and though the knowledge of this arrangement may not reach them in season to secure a large co-operation with us for the present occasion, we trust it will prepare the way against next year, and be the begin true union between the North and the union of heart in the promotion of right; such as would have always existed, but for Slavery, - such as never can exist between the supporters of slavery and the friends of Freedom

It is earnestly requested that all articles contributed may have the prices affixed to them.

All our personal friends, and all the friends of freedom and humanity near and far, are affection-ately invited to share with us the duties and the joys of this occasion. We greatly desire the satisfaction of their presence during the progress of the Bazaur of 1846-7.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

A slaveholder at the South received a tract of two pages, through the post office ;-read it, was conrinced, and emancipated his slaves. The tract was printed with the money raised at THIS FAIR

A clergyman at the North, had an Anti-Slavery paper sent to him. He read it, was pleased with it-subscribed for it, sent it to a leading politician, who, following in part its counsels, revolutionized the party policy of his State. The paper was sustained by Money RAISED AT THIS FAIR. A petition for the abolition of Slavery was sent to

Congress. It was discussed—the disted in the administration papers, and scattered thickly over the land : Thought, agitation, conviction, conversion ensued, in multitudes of instances the whole public mind advanced a step. The form of petition which put the whole in motion, was printed and circulated by MONEY RAISED AT THIS FAIR.

A corps of Anti-Slavery agents went into New Hampshire, and held one hundred Conventions. The next year, the Pro-Slavery Democratic party was scattered. The agents, so far as money was needed, were sustained by the Mosey RAISED AT THIS

We might give instances to fill a volume of the beneficial effects of MONEY RAISED AT THIS FAIR.

SPECIAL NOTICES

GREAT ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

A great meeting of the friends of freedom will be held in Salem on Sunday evening, Nov. 29, to welcome Mr. Garrison on his return from England.

The meeting will be addressed by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and James N. Buffum. All are most cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE.

The Adelphic Union Library Association take great pleasure in announcing to the public that the Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire will deliver the Introductory Lecture before the Society on Monday evening, Nov. 23, at the Tremont Chapel, in the old Museum building. During the season they expect some of the most distinguished gentlemen to lecture before them, whose merits are well known to the literary public. Tickets for the course, at 75 cents each, admitting a Gentleman and Lady, may be had at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, B. H. Green's bookstore, 124 Washington-st., and from the following gentlemen: T. H. Ringgold, J. S. Jacobs, A. G. Howard, Robt. Morris, Jr., B. Weeden, E. B. Lawton, Lecture Committee.

Lecture to commence at half past 7 o'cloca.

N. B. The A. U. L. A. have changed their lecture evening from Thesday to Monday. NOTICE do gred went to H

N. E. NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society will take place in this city on Thursday and Friday the 3d and 4th days of Desember next. This meeting, which has been postponed till the return of Mr. Garrison, it is hoped will call together all who value the principles of this right-cous cause.

TWO CHILDREN OF COLOR TO BE GIVEN

AWAY.

The country to be preferred. Good references required. Enquire at 322 Washington street, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 12 o'clock, A. M., and 2, P. M. A line dropped in the box at the above place, post paid, directed to R. S. R., will have immediate attention.

DIED—At Weymouth, on Sunday, 15th instant, George Fordyce Fificial, M. D., a graduate of Har-vard University of the class of 1841, eldest son of Dr. Noch Fifield, aged 24.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED. A GENTLEMAN out of employment would be a willing to take a district school for the winter in some town in the country. Inquire at this office. Nov. 13, 1846.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE LIBERATOR NUMBERS two, three, and four can be obtained for a reasonable price by an application at 25 Corn

VOICES OF THE TRUE HEARTED. Numbers, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of this interesting work. Price 25 cts. for the four number.

From the Fountain, for 1847. THE REFORMER. All grim and soiled and brown with tan, I saw a Strong One, in his wrath, Smiting the godless shrines of man Along his path.

The Church beneath her trembling dome Essayed in vain her ghostly charm: Wealth shook within his gilded home, With pale alarm.

Fraud from his secret chambers fied Before the sunlight bursting in ; Sloth drew her pillow o'er her head, To drown the din.

'Spare,' Art implored, 'yon holy pile; That grand, old, time-worn turret spare; Meek Reverence, kneeling in the siale, Cried out, ' Forbear!

Gray-headed Use, who, deaf and blind, Groped for his old accustomed stone, Leaned on his staff, and wept to find His seat o'erthrown

Young Romance raised his dreamy eyes, O'erhung with paly locks of gold, Why smite, he asked, in ead surprise, 'The fair, the old?' Yet louder rang the Strong One's stroke,

Yet nearer flashed his axe's gleam; Shuddering and sick of heart I woke, As from a dream. I looked : aside the dust-cloud rolled-

The Waster seemed the Builder too; Upspringing from the rain Old "I was but the ruin of the bad,-

The wasting of the wrong and ill; Whate'er of good the old time had. Was living still. Calm grew the brows of him I feared: The frown which awed me passed away,

And left behind a smile which cheered Like breaking day. Green grew the grain on battle-plains, O'er swarded war-mounds grazed the cow; The slave stood forging from his chains

The spade and plough. Where frowned the fort, pavilions gay And cottage windows, flower entwined, Looked out open the peaceful bay And bills behind.

Through vine-wreathed cups, with wine once red, The lights on brimming crystal fell, Drawn, sparkling, from the rivulet head And mossy well.

Through prison walls, like heaven-sent hope, Fresh breezes blew, and sunbeams strayed. And with the idle gallows rope The young child played.

Where the doomed victim in his cell Had counted o'er the weary hours, Glad school-girls, answering to the bell, Came crowned with flowers.

Grown wiser for the lesson given, I fear no longer, for I know That, where the share is deepest driven, The best fruits grow. The outworn rite, the old abuse,

The pious fraud transparent grown, The Good held captive in the use Of Wrong alone-These wait their doom, from that great law

Which makes the past-time serve to-day; And fresher life the world shall draw From their decay. Oh! backward-looking son of time !-

The new is old, the old is new, The cycle of a change sublime Still sweeping through. So wisely taught the Indian seer;

Destroying Seva, forming Brahm, Who wake by turns Earth's love and fear, Are one, the same. As idly as in that old day

Thou mournest, didst thy sires repine,

Bo, in his time, thy child grown gray, Shall eigh for thine. Yet, not the less for them or thou

eternal step of Progress To that great anthem, calm and slow, Which God repeats!

Take heart !- the Waster builds again-A charmed life old goodness hath; The tares may perish, but the grain

God works in all things; all obey His first propulsion from the night: Ho, wake and watch !- the world is gray With morning light!

> From the Liberty Bell. THE SLAVE MOTHER BY MARIA LOWELL.

Her new-born child she holdeth, but feels within he It is not her's, but his who can outbid her in th

mart : And, through the gloomy midnight, her prayer goes

· God grant my little helpless one in helpless may die !

If she must live to womanhood, oh may she never know, Uncheered by mother's happiness, the depth

mother's woe; And may I lie within my grave, before that day

When she sits, as I am sitting, with a slave-child on her knee! The little arms steal upward, and then upon he

breast She feels the brown and velvet hands that never are at rest; No sense of joy they waken, but thrills of bitter

pain,She thinks of him who counteth o'er the gold the hands shall gain.

. Then on her face she looketh, but not as mother And seeth how her features, as from out a dusky

Are tenderly unfolding, far softer than her own, And how, upon the rounded cheek, a fairer light is thrown

And she trembles in her agony, and on her prophe heart

There drops a gloomy shadow down, that never will She cannot look upon that face, where, in the child's

Is weit, with such dread certainty, the leathsome doom.

She cannot bear to know her child must b hath been,

Yet she sees but one deliverance from inlamy an

And so she cries at midnight, with exceeding bitte

God grant my little helpless one in helple

MISCELLANY.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

A writer in the Atha gives the following description of the birth-place of the Rushelids, together with an account of the namer in which the father with an account of the namer in which the father with an account of the namer in which the father which the father than the father which the father than account of the namer in which the father which the father than the tribule of the Rushelids is given them the birthplace of the Rushelids is given them the birthplace of the Rushelids is far with the father than the total Goethe or Werner. It is in the Judengeax, a quarter where, muilt they were 1706, the Jews were forced to reside, and were locked up every night at nine of volcet, lessides of them, have many States as the wine were tribuled and the states of the states of them, have anny States as the wine the sequely hands regulations, calculated were to remind them that: States in the states of the states of the sequence of the

a beggar; I even read so in the Gazettes."

'Why, so they did, may it please your Serene Highness,' replied Anselm; but I was too cunning for them. By letting them take my own little stock, I saved your great one. I knew that as I was reputed wealthy, athlough by no means so, if I should remove any of my gold and silver from their appropriate bags and coffers, the robbers would be sure to search for it; and, in doing so, would not forget to dig in the garden. It is wonderful what a keen seent these fellows have go! They actually poured buckets of water over some of my neighbors' kitchen and cellar floors, in order to discover, by the rapid sinking of the fluid, of my neighbors' kitchen and cellar floors, in order to discover, by the rapid sinking of the fluid, whether the tiles and earth had been recently dug up. Well, as I was saying, I buried your treasure in the garden, and it remained untouched until the robbers left Frankfort, to go in search of plunder elsewhere. Now, then, to the point: As the Sansculottes left me not a kreutzer to carry on my business, as several good opportunities effered of managements. A New planend Mine. The rich stores of brazil seem not yet to have been exhausted, and new dicoveries are being made, developing the richness of her diamond mines. One of these has been recently opened, exceedingly valuable. A French paper, published at Rio de Janeiro, gives the following account of it:

4 New planend Mine. The rich stores of brazil seem not yet to have been exhausted, and new dicoveries are being made, developing the richness of her diamond mines. One of these has been recently opened, exceedingly valuable. A French paper, published at Rio de Janeiro, gives the following account of it:

4 This mine, which has already produced 400,000 areas, as several good opportunities offered of management of the produced and new dicoveries are being made, developing the richness of her diamond mines. One of these has been recently opened, exceedingly valuable. A French paper, published at Rio de Janeiro, gives the following account of it:

4 This mine, which has already produced 400,000 areas as several good opportunities offered of management of the produced and the prod robbers left Frankfort, to go in search of plunder elsewhere. Now, then, to the point: As the Sans-culottes left me not a kreutzer to carry on my business, as several good opportunities offered of unaking a handsome profit, and as I thought it a pity that so much good money should be idle, while the merchants were both ready and willing to give large interest, the temptation of converting your Hig ness's florins to present use, haunted my thoughts by day and my dreams by night. Not to detain your highness with a long story. I due to the converting stolen them, but made his escape. the treasure, and deposited your jewels in this strong box, from which they have never since been moved. I employed your gold and silver in my business; my speculations were profitable; and I am now able to restore your deposit, with five per cent, interest since the day on which you left it under my care.

'I thank you heartily, my good friend, said his Highness, 'for the great care, you have taken and thus the existence of the mine became known to the government. It is said that the produce already realized, amounts to eighteen millions of frances.—Furmer and Mechanic.

INVENTOR OF RAILBOADS. Thomas Grey, said to be the author of the railway system, is living in

'I thank you heartily, my good friend, said his Highness, 'for the great care you have taken and the sacrifices you have made. As to the interest, of five per cent, let that replace the sum which the French took from you; I beg you will add to it whatever other profits you made. As a reward for your singular honesty, I shall still leave my cash in your hands for twenty years longer, at the low rate of two per cent, interest per ann., the same being more as an acknowledgment of the deposit, in case of the death of either of us, than with a view of making a profit by you. I trust that this will enable you to use my florins with advantage, in any way which may appear most beneficial to your own

THE BLISS OF IGNORANCE

A shrewd, but epparently unsophisticated Yankee, who took over an adventure of wooden clocks with him to England, and made 'pretty well' by the pec, strolled one evening into a coffee house in Liverpool, and throwing his legs on the fittle table becare him, called for so'thing to take.

Two young bloods of the turk, who were discussing a task and two pints of hands and hand in

Two young bloods of the turf, who were discussing a steak and two pints of haulf and haulf in that the waters, even the next box, noticed his independent manner and come strongly impregn lids, in time of peace, 'vulgaw' American, and determined to 'bring him decection, for the restored

out,' or in other words, to force him to betray his ignorance. One of them asked:

'You aw from Amewica, sir, aw you not?'

American.—' Well, I guess I ain't from anywhere

In the year 1802, the Prince, returning to his dominions, visited Frankfort in his route. He was almost afraid to call on his Jewish banker; apprehending that, if the French had left any thing, the honesty of Anselm had not been proof against so strong a temptation as he had been compelled, from dire necessity, to put in his way. On being introduced into Kothschile's senctum, he, in a tone of despairing carelessness, said, I have called on you, Anselm, as a matter of course; but I fear the result. Did the rascals take all?

'Not a thaler; replied the Jew, gravely.

'What say you? returned his Highness.
'Not a thaler? Why, I was informed that the Sansculottes had emptied all your coffers, and made you a beggar; I even read so in the Gazettes.'

'Why, so they did, may it please your Serene reasoned while the mitten was on my right hand-'True, the left hand is suffering, but as both cannot be protected, and one or the other must suffer from the cold, I will let the mitten remain where it is, But thus I neither reasoned nor acted. I had as much regard for one hand as for the other; and the hand that was the coldest enjoyed for the time being the protection of the mitten. So with equal and impartial love, such as the text enjoins. The question is not, whether I shall deprive myself of a good by supplying the wants of my neighbor, but whether I shall suffer the more by extending to him relief, or he by being unrelieved.

meion of having stolen them, but made his escape

to be the author of the railway system, is living comparative poverty. Is there no virtue extant-no gratitude in stock exchange?

DIAMOND. A large diamond has been fo negro in the province of Bahin, worth 45,000/ out which he parted with for 35/. Its weight i nearly an ounce, and the purchaser is likely to re-alize its full value.

The Prince and his banker parted, well satisfied with each other. Nor did the gratitude and good will of his Serene Highness stop there—on every occasion in which he could serve his interests he did so, by procuring for him, from the Princes of Germany, many facilities both for international and foreign negotiation. At the Congress of Sovereigns, which met at Vienna in 1814, he did not fail to represent the fidelity of Anselm Rothschild, and prorured for him, thereby, from the Emperors of Russia, Austria and other European Potentates, as well as from the French, English, and other ministers, promises, that in case of loans being required by their respective governments, the 'Honest Jew of Frankfort' should nave the preference in their negotiation.

Nor were these promises 'more honored in the treach than in the observance,' as those of Princes and Courtiers are proverbially said to be. A loan of two hundred millions of francs being required by the French government, to pay the Allied Powars for the expenses they had been put to, in the estoration of the Bourlons, one of old Rothschild's ons, then residing at Paris, was intrusted with its imanagement. The same was accordingly taken it sixty-seven per cent. and sold to the public in a very few days at minety-three! thereby yielding an immense profit to the contractor. Other loans followed with various powers, all of which turned out qual to the most sanguine expectation of this lucky family.

Rothschild left ten children, five of them sons, who have established as many banking houses, with correspondents throughout the world. That is the correspondents throughout the world. That is had been an explosion equal to that of the first of the correspondents throughout the world. That is a humber of the process in thus completed. After a ride of two or three hours, we

who have established as many banking houses, who have established as many banking houses, with correspondents throughout the world. That I Paris is directed by James, the youngest, who arried the daughter of his brother Solomon, and as been ennobled by the Emperor of Austria.

The explosive cotton is to be used precisely in the same vary as gunpowder. same way as gunpowder. It is made up into a kind of plug, after which a wadding is introduced, as with gunpowder, and over this the ball is piaced, and all are rammed down with a ramod. The explosion of the capsule produces that of the colton.

London Globs,

Growth of Sarsoparilla in Buenes Ayres.—On the banks of the river Parana, says a recent traveler the quantity of sarsaparilla growing is so immense that the waters, even below the Barada, have become strongly improposed. that the waters, even below the Davids, as that the waters, even below the Davids of that come strongly impregnated, so much so that come strongly impregnated, so much so that lids, in time of peace, go up to drink of the lids, in time of peace, go up to drink of the lids, as the lids of the restoration of their impaired by

ndence of the N. O. Picayune

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

MONTRARY, Mexico, Oct. 5, 1846.

The reaction that has taken place in the Army, upon sitting down quietly after so much fatigue and excitement, is really painful in its effects. There are few here whose hearts do not ache to see their homes and families. The uncertainty that prevails with regard to the future causes much uneasiness. Judging from present appearances, the wisest and longest-sighted of the officers have arrived at the conviction that the war has only commenced. During an interview with an officer of rank and experience, a day or two since, he showed me a letter that he had just written to a friend which contained his aentiments on this subject. He remarks:

There never was a nation so much mistaken as

or two since, he showed me a letter that he had just written to a friend which contained his sentiments on this subject. He remarks:

There never was a nation so much mistaken as ours in regard to that of Mexico. I mean in respect to its military resources. The people are warlike and have an abundant supply of munitions of war. Our batties with them improve them as soldiers. Our invasion is held by them in abbodiers. Our invasion is held by them in abbodiers. Our invasion is held by them in abbodiers. Find and of Monterey were baules with their frontier Army. From this place on sward, if we have to march on further in this direction, we shall meet their some Army, made up of hardy mountaineers and a better class of soldiery. So far is consider we have not injured their nation, but done it service, by defeating their old officers, because of the building just erected them in the service, by defeating their old officers, we have a complished generals. In fact, so far from the war being ended, it has just commended, it has just commended, it has just commended, it has just commended, it has just commended in they choose to act, our trains must be cut off. Although this is a rich valley, its supplies are indeed, it has just commended on late our trains must be cut off. Although this is a rich valley, its supplies are indeed, it has just commended on late of time. Our Army, or the effective part of it, in too diminutive to meet a strong force. Lis week, physically, for it has now been in campaign on what is a rich valley, its supplies are indeed, it has just the commended of late of the Army, without discipline. I suppose our whole Army will muster, when all arrive from below, 9000 men for duty, and we hear the Mexicans have one on the advance to meet us of 30,000 men. I am convinced, and so is every officer of the Army, that we have done won, and one of the most active guerille war against us were an of 50,000 men. I am convinced, and so is every facility to earry it on successfully and most disastrously for us. Ou

most disastrously for us. Our Army, as now situated, can be compared to the French in Spain, when Joseph was driven out.

Lynch Lew in Indiana.—We learn, by a letter from Evansville, la., that the most aggravated case of lynching occurred within ten miles of that place a few weeks since. The letter espain is safe than he left there, suspected the money was stolen by a man who deposited that amount with him some months before. He then proposed to his clerk to take him to an island in the Ohio, and give him as many lashes as he required to produce a confession. The old man was tied by the neck to a tree, and then received, as some thought, five hundred (probably three or four hundred) lashes. His cries were hushed by drawing the rope tightly around his neck, his toes touching the ground. He bure it nobly, and told them to kill him, but that he would never acknowledge himself a thief. He was proved innocent by an alabi, and the moneypaid to him the second day after. Great excitement prevails. The guilty parties are highly respectable, and can well afford to pay the high price which their act of lynching will cost them.

Atlantic Stemmer.—A magnificent steamer is in great forwardness at one of the Ship yards up town, designed for the government mail line. She is praised on all hands, yet the interference of government about the matter, is useless and worse. In Mr. Tyler's time, and before in Mr. Van Buren's time, the government were urged to take off their restriction on the carrying of letters, and assured if they would do so, first class steam ships should immediately be built to run across the Atlantic, which should be always at the government service in case of war. But nobody could be found to do what was necessary to procure the repeal of the provision of the old law which requires all ship masters immediately no arrival to take their the next of the old law which requires all ship masters immediately no arrival to take their the next of the old law which requires all ship masters immediately on arrival to ta

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General La Vega, we understand, has been officially notified by his government that Captain Carpender and the crew of the Truxton have heen exchanged for him and his fellow prisoners of war, who were taken at Resaca de la Palma, and they are only waiting for the tatification of the agreement by our government to leave for their country.—N. O. Com. But., Nov. 3d.

A Crash.—A new brick building, which had just been roofed, situated in Smith street, above 13th, fell, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a Lyemendous crash. The house belonged to Mr. James Buist. A portion of the wall of the adjoining house also new, was likewise domolished.—Pair. Ledger, Wednesday.

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others from earning what they might. Thus the old doctrines of governmental management are yet ruling the world, to the embarasament of its best effects. Let the people say whether it is worth while to pay \$400,000 a year to present the navigations of the Atlantic Oewan by steam.—N. Y. Journal Commerce.

The Difference. Mrs. L. M. Child, in one of her letters from New York to the Boston Courier, tella the following sneedote:

A few years ago, an athletic Irishman, standing by his coal eart, heard in our streets the cry of stop thief, and saw a black man running. At one bound he eaught the fugitive. The pursuer came up and thanked him, saying, 'The rascal is my slave.' Slave: 'exclaimed the astonished Irishman; and alipping behind the master, he adrontly caused his feet to side from under him, while he called out to the negro, 'Run, man, run?' While he assisted the master not to rise, he said,' by St. Patrick, if you had only called out, 'Stop slave,' I should have known in the beginning whose heels to trip up.'

Great Hurricane and Less of Life at Hurama.—On the 10th and 11th ult. Havana was visited by a violent hurricane, by which the wharves were torn up and much injured and were covered with wrecked property.' The town has suffered comparitively little, but the suburbs very much. In Regla alon the damage is frightful; in one house alone, or rather out of its ruins, were dng eleven corpses. The total number of lives loat is not yet known. Ninety-two vessels are asliore or sunk, 33 Spanssh, 10 Britsh, 2 Rossian, 2 Bremen, 4 Danish, 2 Belgian, 4 French, 1 Dutch, 1 Austrian, 1 Brazilian. Ninety-two vessels are asliore or sunk, 33 Spanssh, 10 Britsh, 2 Rossian, 2 Bremen, 4 Danish, 2 Belgian, 4 French, 1 Dutch, 1 Austrian, 1 Brazilian. Ninety-two vessels are asliore for some contensive and the suburbs very much. In Rogla alon the damage is frightful; in one house alone, or rather out of its ruins, were dng eleven corpses. The total number of lives loat is not yet known. Ninety-two vessels are asliore or sunk, 33 S gone line at great expense, and prohibiting more teeth, but is peculiarly and especially adapted from earning what they might. Thus the to whole or half sets, where the alveolar or dental

Murder in Bucks County, Pa.—An affray occurred at a party given by a colored family, hving near Morrisville, Bucks county, on the 22d ult., which has since resulted in the death of one of the individuals. It appears that at the party in question, one of the company, a colored man from Trenton, by the name of Henry Ridley, canceived himself insulted by one George Girks, whereupon he gave said Gifta heavy and fatal blow upon the left side of the head reindering him speechless and delirious for several days, from which he lingered until Thursday last, when he died.

More Steemboat Disasters.—We learn from Mr. Harper, of the Isaac Shelby, that the passengers on the Prairie Bird, which had arrived at Caire from New Orleans, report the steamers Monarch and Metamora sunk at island 65. Both of these boats had struck the same sang.

The Wheel of Fortune, snagged some days since in the lower Missessippi, is reported a total loss.—Louisride Journal, Friday.

General La Vega, we understand, has been officially notified by his government that Captain Carpender and the crew of the Truxton have heen expended work in block for whole or half sets will be carred work in block for whole or half sets will be carred work in block for whole on half sets will be carred to at the crew of the Truxton have heen expended and the crew of the Truxton have heen expended and the crew of the Truxton have heen expended and the crew of the Truxton have heen expended and the crew of the Truxton have heen expended to the work are produced to the satisfaction of the strictly observed for all cases of plate work, from a single tooth to a whole set, viz: when a fit and finish of the work are produced to the satisfaction of the very are made, the charge will be simply the cost of the materials used in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually a substitute of the work are produced to the satisfaction of the very are found in the work are produced to the satisfaction of the very are found in the work are produced to the wor

ing 25 cents. Examinations and advice gratis. All operations warranted.
Carved work in block for whole or half sets will be got up for other Dentists on reasonable terms.
S. STOCKING, Surgeon Dentist. Aug. 28 6m.

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VOLUME XVI.-NO. XLVII

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nap-street, near Cambridge
C. would respectfully inform to
has fitted up and opened his in
date with Board and Lodging then
him with their patronage. He resp
hare. No pains will be spired to
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S1X or eight colored gentlemen can dated with lodging at No. 3 8mile Baptist church. Also, two larger toa respectable person laquire at the Belknap-street.

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Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chav's Trusses of gairns, at that will mot rust, having wooden and con Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Sales and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Batten, Trusses for Cities street. Margh's Trusses: Alvo, Trusses for Cities street. Margh's Trusses: Dr. Heil's do; The Ratchet do, and the Sheker's Rocking Table had at this catablishment. Whispering's Ear Trumpets, that will couble a person to low with one that is hard of having.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal San Low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Adominal Supera.

Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mr. CAROLUI

FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Watres, of bear From Dr. John C. Warra, a base Having had occasion to observe, that we are afflicted with Hernia, have suffered must fea want of skilful workmen in accommodating the to the peculiarities of their cases, I have been to inform myself of the competency of Mr. Litto supply the deficiency occasioned by the Mr. Beath. After some months of observated work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is will say ed with the manufacture of these instrumental genious in accommodating them to the variety which occur. I feel myself called upon to some him to my professional brethrea, and to the as a person well fitted to their wantain regoing important articles. JOHN C. WARER, II

From Dr. Robbins, Lor Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have F. Foster of Boston. P. G. ROBBINS, a From Dr. Green, le I have sent many persons to be fitted site and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Fu he has uniformly given full satisfaction is the

The benefit of such instruments is often The benefit of such instruments is consequence of their imperied construction, as neglect in properly fitting them; on the sea am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Part, fidently believing that he will give them a purcle, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREEN, M.

Boston, April 2:

The undersigned is familiar with the skin

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kinds of supporters and other apparatas me
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work will favorably compare with that of the

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surger Boston, Aug. 9.

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WHATEVER may be the cause, the factor of the people, suffer from cincases of the eithr early loss. Professors of, and print the dental art, are therefore more suscess country than in any other.

Twenty years of our life have been dented investigation of this subject and the pratic art of preserving the teeth; with all the ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY and CARLOW, PATHOLOGY and CARLOWS.

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Fitting sets, or parts of sets, in the very ner, with, or without carred work, u my hunder the circumstances.

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